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SATURDAY NIGHT

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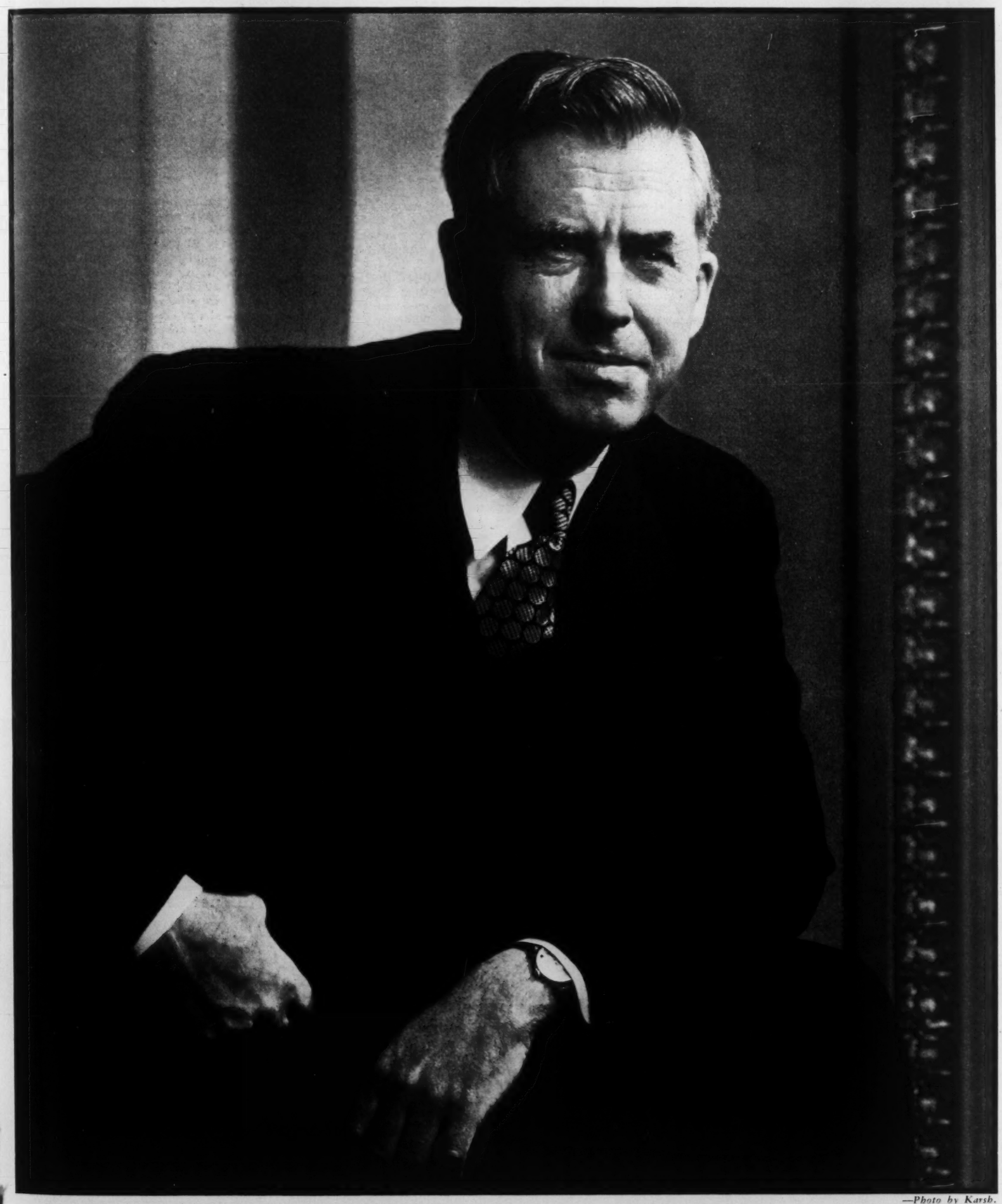

—Photo by Karsh.

Henry A. Wallace, retiring U.S. Vice-President, who lost the chance for re-nomination with Roosevelt because he was too irreconcilably New Deal to suit Democratic party leaders. But if the C.I.O. Political Action Committee should have the say, his name may yet grace the top spot on a Presidential ticket.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Who Fights In North Grey?

THE North Grey election will be fought on the issue of "making the Quebeckers fight," otherwise designated "equality of sacrifice," for it seems improbable that the C.C.F. candidate will be able to divert attention from that exciting issue to the more prosaic ones of postwar reconstruction. Mr. Case has already sounded the slogan by describing Quebec as "a community . . . lacking in courage, loyalty and resolve." This is probably the last election to be fought on that issue, unless the general election also occurs before the end of the war.

In these circumstances it is obviously good strategy for Mr. Bracken to absent himself from the contest, thus assuming no personal responsibility for the utterances of the Progressive Conservative combatants. Whether he can find an adequate reason for prolonging his absence well into February is another question, as is also the question what other front-rank P.C. leaders will participate in the fray. If the leaders do not participate, it will be difficult for them to claim that a Prog. Con. victory, should it occur, is so significant as to demand the resignation of the Government. We see little probability that the Government will admit that claim in any event; if Mr. King wants an early election he could use a North Grey defeat as a reason for it, and if he doesn't he won't.

Who Said "Zombies"?

ENTRIES for our prize of $25 for "the earliest authenticated example of the public use of the term 'Zombie' to designate a member of the Canadian home service army" must reach us before noon on Saturday, January 27. Address "Zombie Editor," SATURDAY NIGHT. Many interesting entries have been received, but they tend to lack authentication of date.

On Being High-Handed

WE HAVE been puzzled ever since Premier Drew's broadcast of last week to determine just what it was in the actions of the W.I.B. or one of its members which constituted the "high-handed procedure" that had to be "stopped" by the famous directive of the Ontario Department of Education.

All that we know about it is derived from the broadcast itself, but it includes the following points: An official attached to W.I.B., but who is also "head of an educational association," wrote in the latter capacity to the Department of Education, and "asked for permission to distribute educational material in the schools of the province. . . He also asked for a list of the principals and teachers of the various schools." Nothing very high-handed so far.

The Department sent the list and asked for copies of the material which it was proposed to distribute. When it got them it formed the opinion that they were "propaganda material prepared . . . for the purpose of supporting some of the political contentions of the Dominion Government": so it issued the directive.

"At the same time," the Premier continued, "a large circular came into our possession which purported to give some essential facts about Ontario." This was found to contain some inaccuracies, the only one mentioned by Mr. Drew being 91 members of the Ontario Legislature instead of 90. It does not even appear that there was any proposal to distribute this document; it was not apparently sent with the other sample copies, for he says explicitly that it "came into our possession."

To state in a large circular dealing with Ontario that its Legislature has 91 members instead of 90 was of course a deplorable error, but we can see nothing in it specifically high-handed. To request the Ontario Department to

(*Continued on Page Three*)

John Read —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Dalhousie Law School Man Holds Key to Our External Affairs

By COROLYN COX

SCANT wonder the public couldn't understand recent allusion to some sort of reorganization in the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. Development in the Department has been so swift and so recent that you might say we make up the story as we go. Latest creation of new positions was rather an attempt to coordinate our simpler, but excellent, setup with our "opposites" in the world, such points of contact as U.S. State Department and British Foreign Office.

As we create new heads of missions abroad, we must apply titles to certain desk jobs in Ottawa that establish seniority of rank for their occupants. When a Minister or Ambassador, for example, comes back to report in at Ottawa, he must not outrank the man to whom he presents his material. What we have just done was to establish a new rank equivalent to that of heads of diplomatic missions abroad and apply this degree of seniority to two officials occupying desks in Ottawa, Hume Wrong, Associate Under-Secretary of State, and John Erskine Read, K.C., Legal Adviser to the Department. Territory covered by each in his work is world-wide and unlimited.

Mr. Read supervises the legal angle in relation to all divisions of the Department, Diplomatic, Economic, Political and Special. There is a Legal Division, but since it has no chief Mr. Read virtually acts in that capacity. The Special Division, created two years ago, is concerned with the protection of civilian interests in every occupied country, comprises a heavy part of the departmental legal work. The Swiss government has acted for us, dealing directly with the Axis authorities all these years. Now in the course of liberation of Europe, different problems arise as the interests of Canadians, caught over there when "the lights were put out," once more come under direct supervision of External Affairs, Ottawa.

In the midst of the setup of every Conference, Commission, or Board of international character, you find one of Mr. Read's legal staff, though someone in the political or economic field will be the chairman. Read himself is one of the master technicians who write the treaties, conventions and bills. He and his associates, for example, worked together on the draft of an international air convention that formed the basis of discussion at the Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago.

All-Committee Man

It would take a column of space just to name the interdepartmental committees of which Mr. Read is a member. He HAS to be on them all, no matter what they're about, so long as legal relations with other nations are involved. Today that means virtually everything we do. Many departments of Government become involved for example in the ramifications of UNNRA and Mutual Aid. There's a legal aspect to each bit of the picture puzzle. Other Committees concerned with legal problems include War Crimes and the Future of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

John Read accompanied our Judge Advocate General over to Great Britain in 1942 to set up the basis of operation of the Canadian Forces everywhere in the world. Every time our armed forces touch another government, it creates an External Affairs relation. As we operate in the Mediterranean under the supreme command of General Alexander and in Europe under General Eisenhower, we are able to fit our laws and regulations into the structure they have worked out with the governments, exiled or otherwise, covering each territory we enter. Today there is no place in the world where our forces are subject to the local laws, except in all parts of the British Commonwealth, where a mutual acceptance of British justice throughout the Commonwealth subjects our men to the law of Australia or New Zealand—and vice versa, when airmen from all over the Commonwealth come to Canada to train, for example.

One of Mr. Read's latest and most satisfying jobs has been to plan the recruiting of personnel for External Affairs Department from the armed forces now on active service all over the world. We have planned ahead for five years, covering recruits for the consular service as well. Personal interviews are even being held up the Scheldt estuary! Tommy Stone, currently Chargé d'Affaires to the Allied Governments in exile, has been interviewing applicants in dugouts in Europe. Those with requisite requirements can be taken into the Department on their discharge from the armed forces. Those with broken educational courses will go back to their universities, spending summer vacations working in some office of the Department at home or abroad. Read feels a good plan has been evolved both for Canada, in assuring a supply of the right sort of men for work important to the country's future, and for the men, who will take on careers without frustrating delay after their war jobs end.

John Read has been able to live up to his expanding job. It has demanded creative intelligence and imagination, as well as expert legal training.

The Heritage

The Read family came out to New England in 1630, appeared in Sackville, N.B., when Eliphalet Read was awarded land there for meritorious service in Wolfe's Army in front of Quebec. John Read was born and brought up in Halifax, went through Dalhousie University, took a B.A. in 1909, had a year on scholarship at Columbia Law School in New York, and then three years as Rhodes Scholar to Oxford. He went to University College, the extreme "right wing" unit that produced Labor Leader Clement Attlee—possibly as a reaction to his surroundings. Read chose the Honor School of Jurisprudence, took his B.C.L., returned to Halifax in 1913 to join the firm of Harris, Henry, Rogers and Harris.

In 1914 Read enlisted as a private in the 25th Battalion, was soon thrown out on account of his eyesight. So he tried for a commission, trained at Kingston, was commissioned in the Field Artillery, went over with the first replacements for the First Division in France. He saw plenty of action, was mentioned in dispatches, wounded badly enough to spend eighteen months in hospital. Last summer his oldest son, undertaking in his generation the ultimate duty men owe their state, was killed in action in France. His second son is serving on the Italian front. The third is still in prep. school.

Directly he returned from World War One, Read started lecturing at Dalhousie Law School, by 1920 had retired from law practice to devote all his time to teaching. He became Dean of the Law School at Dalhousie and Munro Professor of Law.

When Read left Dalhousie in 1929 to take up his present post in Ottawa, he broadened his horizon, in spite of entering the Civil Service. For he returned to practise law in the courts, and since he represents the Government of Canada wherever its interests are involved, that means appearing in far more courts than any private lawyer could hope to reach, from the Supreme Court of Canada and the Privy Council in England to the Supreme Court of the United States. Read for Canada and Jack Hickerson for the U.S. were the only two veterans who sat continuously on the St. Lawrence Waterways Committee from its inception in 1931 till the signing of the treaty ten years later. Currently Read is serving as representative of the Canadian government in the International Joint Commission's study of the Columbia River. This will be embodied in a Pacific Northwest Plan of Development, the second biggest job the Commission has undertaken. Since the Columbia River is the greatest water-power river in the world, its future use is closely related to the economic development of British Columbia and the States of Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Montana. Read and other members of the Commission's party last summer toured in American army cars from the source of the Columbia in its ice field, visiting every dam site till they wound up in Portland, Oregon.

John Read brought back from his coverage of Canadian and U.S. territory, talking to men in the wilderness, in hamlets, towns and cities, contradictory evidence to that of Col. Oliver Mowat Biggar who maintains there is no mass desire for international authority anywhere. Read states that whereas when he was demobilized in 1918 everywhere in Canada and the U.S. people talked primarily of prohibition, today throughout our west, in the far corners of every one of the States he visited below the line, as well as throughout our provinces, men who gather to talk discuss world organization. He believes there is not only a desire but a tidal wave demand, both sides of the line, for a central organization to keep the peace of the world in the same general way that federal governments maintain law and order for the states and provinces united on either side of the line.

Read has been one of the large group of North Americans actively interested in international law who have published a statement of community of views in "laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to all nations"—a blue book titled "The International Law of the Future." ....

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Misconception on New Canadians An Instance of Touchiness

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN THE ARTICLE (Nov. 25) "What Keeps Zombies from Going Active", by Eric Koch, the author says that "New Canadians have no consciousness of Canada as a nation," but he forgets that, although for a large percentage of them Canada is an adopted country, it is the country which fulfilled their dream of a free nation. The second and third generations have lost direct ties with the country of their fathers and consider Canada their only fatherland—which cannot be said about Canadians of Anglo-Saxon origin, whose cultural relations with the mother country are maintained, thanks to a common language.

The author stated that among the draftees of Central European stock there are none in sympathy with the Soviet Union. That might be quite true and is self-explanatory, but it has nothing to do with the question of going or not going active.

Mr. Koch has been somewhat misguided and misinformed as far as the Canadian foreign-language press is concerned. We have some doubts about his information because otherwise he would not have repeated the statement that "since the entry of Russia into the war the right wing of the Ukrainian, Hungarian, Polish, and Yugoslav press is not ardently pressing its readers to go active, while the left is urging full support of the war effort." It happens to be just the contrary, and the explanation is that in this particular case internal party policies are overshadowing international considerations.

As further evidence of the extent to which "New Canadians" have enlisted for overseas service, we may remind Mr. Koch of the statement of Major General The Honorable L. R. LaFleche, before the Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L., at Vancouver in June, 1944: "We find that we have at a very rough guess the equivalent of three divisions who speak not only English or French but have a second language, speaking a European tongue fluently."

Toronto, Ont. J. S. W. GROCHOLSKI.
President Canadian
Polish Congress.

Author's Note—

The fact that some immigrants from Europe are accustomed to conscription only does not in any way reflect on their military valor. My whole point has been that the Home Defence Army is a cross-section of the whole of Canada, and that the reasons why some of its members are reluctant to go active must be attributed to a different conception of their social duties, which has nothing to do with their racial or national background.

ERIC KOCH.

Sensitivity

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN "THE PASSING SHOW" column (Dec. 9) you observe that "The Poles would get along better if they could find a Premier whose name does not include the letter combination wljczk".

Surely this was uncalled for, particularly at this critical period of international relations, and on behalf of the many thousands of Canadians who have the deepest admiration for, and sympathy with, our staunch Ally, I wish to protest against Poland and the Polish people being made a butt for wisecracks. I have reason to know that the feelings of thousands of Canadians of Polish descent have been deeply hurt, leaving them puzzled as to the true feeling in this country towards our Allies.

They reason, and rightly so, that the Canadian Corps in North West Europe has no objection to the names of the Polish Armored Division which forms a part of that Corps, and according to the press despatches, appears to have done more than its share of the fighting since "D" Day. They know that the Eighth Army has made the fullest use of its Polish Corps regardless of unusual combination of letters in the names of its personnel, and that the RCAF and RAF do not enquire into the names of those magnificent airmen who have fought so valiantly against our common enemy since September 1939.

A. H. CARFRAE CAMPBELL.
Toronto, Ont.

Congratulations

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE prize advertisements of last year were those of The O'Keefe's Brewing Company Limited, titled "Canada Unlimited!" that have been appearing in the pages of SATURDAY NIGHT..

Montreal, Que. MORRIS GOODMAN.

Trumpet Call

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WANTED — a vigorous, general protest against the loss of St. Stephen's Evensong to a "commercial"!

GERTRUDE H. FAIRBROTHER.
Honey Harbour, Ont.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

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The Front Page

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allow the distribution of material prepared "for the purpose of supporting some of the political contentions" of a Government of a different political color from that of Ontario was obviously foolish, and can only be explained on the assumption that the person making the request did not realize that it had been prepared with that purpose. But even that does not seem to deserve the designation "high-handed." There remains the possibility that it was high-handed on the part of a Dominion agency to print anything about Ontario at all, whether for distribution in the Ontario schools or anywhere else; but that is so large and so novel a proposition that we think Mr. Drew would have made it in set terms if he intended to make it at all.

The extreme touchiness of the Ontario Government in this matter seems to justify a good deal of apprehension as to the frame of mind in which it would approach any Dominion-Provincial conference, and particularly any such conference held in the dying days of a Dominion Parliament, when the Premier's interest would naturally be concentrated on his avowed main purpose in the national sphere, namely that of getting rid of Mr. King's Government.

Incidentally we should like to know Mr. Drew's authority for ascribing to "a spokesman for the office of the Prime Minister" the propounding of the theory that the directive was directed against the printed copies of one of Mr. King's broadcasts. We fancy that this is a pure conjecture on his part, and our own conjecture is that the theory originated in a newspaper not unfriendly to Mr. Drew's Government. Mr. King's "office" has shown itself singularly unconcerned about the actions of Ontario's premiers except at moments when Mr. King himself could turn them to political account.

Equal Work, Equal Pay

THE masculine members of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation have apparently decided, at any rate in Toronto, to make a claim for higher rates of pay than are accorded to women teachers doing what is classified as the same work. The claim is obviously a matter of great public interest, involving as it does a question of general policy which, in these days of the extensive employment of women in salaried occupations, must have widespread effect.

There are really two entirely different arguments which may be advanced for differential pay in the teaching profession. One is that the work is not really identical, that it has greater value when performed by a man than when performed by a woman. This argument, it seems to us, is deserving of some attention. If the work is actually identical there is no reason why it should not all be performed by women, and if the pay of women is to be lower it will inevitably all be performed by women in due time, for no school authority is going to pay more than it needs to. Yet few persons will be prepared to say that the secondary schools would be as efficient as they are if there were no men in them at all.

This however does not seem to be the argument preferred by the men teachers at the present moment. The campaign appears to have been started by an article in the Federation's *Bulletin* by Charles S. Gulston, of Riverdale Collegiate Institute, Toronto, who says no word in denial of the absolute equality of the work performed by the two sexes (in secondary schools, of course), and rests his whole case on the imperative necessity of paying men more money in order that they may have wives and raise children. Now this is obviously a very important long-term objective of the nation; but we are very much in doubt as to whether it can be attained by this means.

It amounts to a demand for the bonussing of the family (but incidentally without any insistence on the part of the bonusser that there shall be any family, or even that the recipient shall be competent to procure one) at the expense of the school boards of the nation. True, it extends only to the families (or rather the assumed families) of secondary school teachers, who are but a small part, albeit a very important one, of the body politic. Presumably Mr. Gulston intends that the same principle shall be applied to all other kinds of employment, but the truth of course is that in no employment where men's work is demonstrably no better than women's will men ever be employed at higher pay so long as women are available, and what Mr. Gulston is, no doubt unconsciously, doing is to rely on the fact that in education it is difficult to *prove* that men's work is not for some purposes better than women's, so that men at higher salaries are likely to continue to be tolerated there when in an efficiency-checked industry they would be thrown out in short order. What Mr. Gulston's advice would lead to if generally followed would be to increase immensely the number of employed women and reduce the number of employed men, the very condition he desires to avoid.

"NOW IF WE CAN ONLY FIND SOME WAY TO STOP THEM THINKING—"

—*Copyright in all Countries.*

Traditional Values

THAT there has been a strong tendency among educationists between the two wars to undermine the whole system of moral obligation which has guided the conduct of man since the dawn of civilization has been pointed out by many critics. We do not think any more effective attack has been made upon the "modern" doctrine of the denial of supreme moral values than is to be found in the Riddell Lectures of Durham University delivered by C. S. Lewis and now published as a pamphlet by the Oxford University Press (90 cents) under the title "The Abolition of Man."

The old system was predicated on the belief, or faith, that there is a relation between the spirit of man and the physical universe in which he finds himself—that certain feelings about particular elements in that universe are better than others, that certain purposes for which we use particular elements are better than others, and absolutely better, better not because we feel them to be so but because we *ought* to feel them to be so. Mr. Lewis in a most remarkable collection of the moral sayings of the great philosophers of all ages shows that this sense of an absolute moral value, of an absolute good and evil, is implicit and fundamental in every one of them. The new system denies this absoluteness and holds that the feeling of the individual is all that matters: what we *feel* to be good is good, what we *feel* to be beautiful is beautiful. A waterfall is not sublime in virtue of any general principle of the value of different scenes, it is sublime to X merely because it excited in X the feeling of sublimity. To die for one's country is not noble in itself, it merely seems noble to Y because it incites in Y a sense of nobility.

The Chinese term for this common and ancient system of values is the Tao, and Mr. Lewis's point is that by whatever name it is called and wherever it is found it is always the same thing, a common possession of humanity. It is "not one among a series of possible systems of value. It is the sole source of all value judgments. If it is rejected, all value is rejected. If any value is retained, it is retained. . . There never has been, and never will be, a radically new judgment of value in the history of the world. . . The rebellion of new ideologies against the Tao is a rebellion of the branches against the tree; if the rebels could succeed they would find that they had destroyed themselves. The human mind has no more power of inventing a new value than of imagining a new primary color." And when the old value system is swept away, what a tragic set of false values swarms in to take its place!

Woodsworth Memorial

THERE is, we fear, some truth in the accusation made by Prof. Frank Underhill— who, goodness knows, is exempt enough from it himself—that Canadians "are far too devoted to group solidarity and far too fond of the material success which comes from unquestioning acceptance of the prevailing standards of their group." He makes it in his pamphlet "James Shaver Woodsworth: Untypical Canadian," which is being sold (25 cents) in aid of the Ontario Woodsworth Memorial Foundation, a projected institution for education and research in the social sciences and philosophy.

The founder of the C.C.F. party was a very untypical Canadian indeed if this is a correct description of the typical Canadian—and it is too near it to be pleasant. He was always willing to make sacrifices for his principles, and one of his most passionately held principles was that the under dog should have a chance. He believed that this was a matter in which the churches ought to interest themselves, and when he found that they didn't do so very much he withdrew from the ministry. Mr. Underhill makes the point that what makes Woodsworth important in our history is that the principles for which he made his sacrifices were clearly and accurately defined, both in his own mind and in his utterances. He was no woolly sentimentalist; the woolliness indeed was in the minds of his opponents in his great struggles, who believed that because Canada was rich and prosperous there could not be any under dogs in her economic and social strata. They have learned much in the years that have elapsed since they sought to put him in jail for—among other charges—making two quotations from Isaiah in a public meeting.

It is not necessary to believe that all that Woodsworth advocated was or is in the best interests of Canada, in order to hold with Mr. Underhill that his "passion for the spread of social understanding" was a contribution of the highest value to our national life. It is to be hoped that the proposed memorial will help towards a purpose hinted at by Mr. Underhill in his closing paragraph: "The C.C.F. is still what Mr. Woodsworth left it, a movement devoted to social and economic change in the interests of the great mass of the plain common people. Let us resolve to keep it a movement and to save it from sinking into being merely a party intent on collecting votes."

The Passing Show

CANADA is already seeking changes in the Dumbarton Oaks world organization. Trying to grow our own Dumbarton acorns.

•

A radio listening post expert denied that it was Hitler who spoke recently as the voice was too muffled. Of course the Fuehrer may have been speaking with his mouth full of carpet.

•

A radio commentator described Hitler's speech as a "swan song". An interesting illusion caused by a vulture sticking his neck out.

•

Goebbels, describing Hitler's travelling bedroom, mentioned a small table "on which statistics are piled high". In life insurance circles this would be known as a mortality table.

•

The reported suicide of Marshal Von Kluge by means of a bayonet seems to indicate that the Huns and the Nipponese are still sticking together.

•

Recent photographs of Hitler reveal that he is increasing in girth. This is now being treated by Monty, who is reducing the bulge.

•

Ottawa housing authorities were reported as finding a home for an army private after turning down the applications of five generals. This smacks of rank justice.

•

An industrial scientist declares that it would be technically possible to manufacture a runless stocking but to do so would put an end to a highly profitable business.

A stocking that's runless?
No, no; surely not.
The idea's not even funny.
Let profits be huge,
And me be the stooge,
I still want a run for my money.

•

The latest domestic miracle on the market is a gadget costing 89 cents which will open cans, jars, bottle screw-tops and vacuum seals. This seems to be more economical than a domestic science course in a Canadian university.

•

Mr. Bracken Out of Town

The Gen'ral marched to Owen Sound
Merely to gaze upon
The probabilities around,
The public feeling underground.
He came, and now he's gone.

And did he find encouragement?
Quite possibly he did.
No babies claimed emolument
Of osculation. Not a cent
Was even asked or bid.

The Lib'ral vote is like to stick
As Wully King suggests.
The C.C.F.-ers, smooth and slick,
No North Grey commoner can trick
With plain or fancy jests.

And what of Tories? Seems they are
Unmoved, since John's away
Inspecting battlefronts afar
From Holland down to Malabar;
Jeeping the livelong day.

The Gen'ral marched to Owen Sound
And marched right back again
To take, unmoved, the daily round
Making the Home Defencers sound
Like Voluntary men.

J. E. M.

•

Three liners are being sent to the Pacific as nightclubs for the entertainment of the troops, each fully equipped to brew beer as they sail. Great excitement is expected among the troops when they get wind of them.

•

The Hon. J. L. Ilsley, in his recent review of the year 1944, declared that the most spectacular development was a drop of half a point in the cost of living index. We bought a cigar with ours.

•

A farm journal recommends a portable radio in the poultry house to encourage egg-laying. The theory is that the birds listen to certain programs, and look around for something to throw.

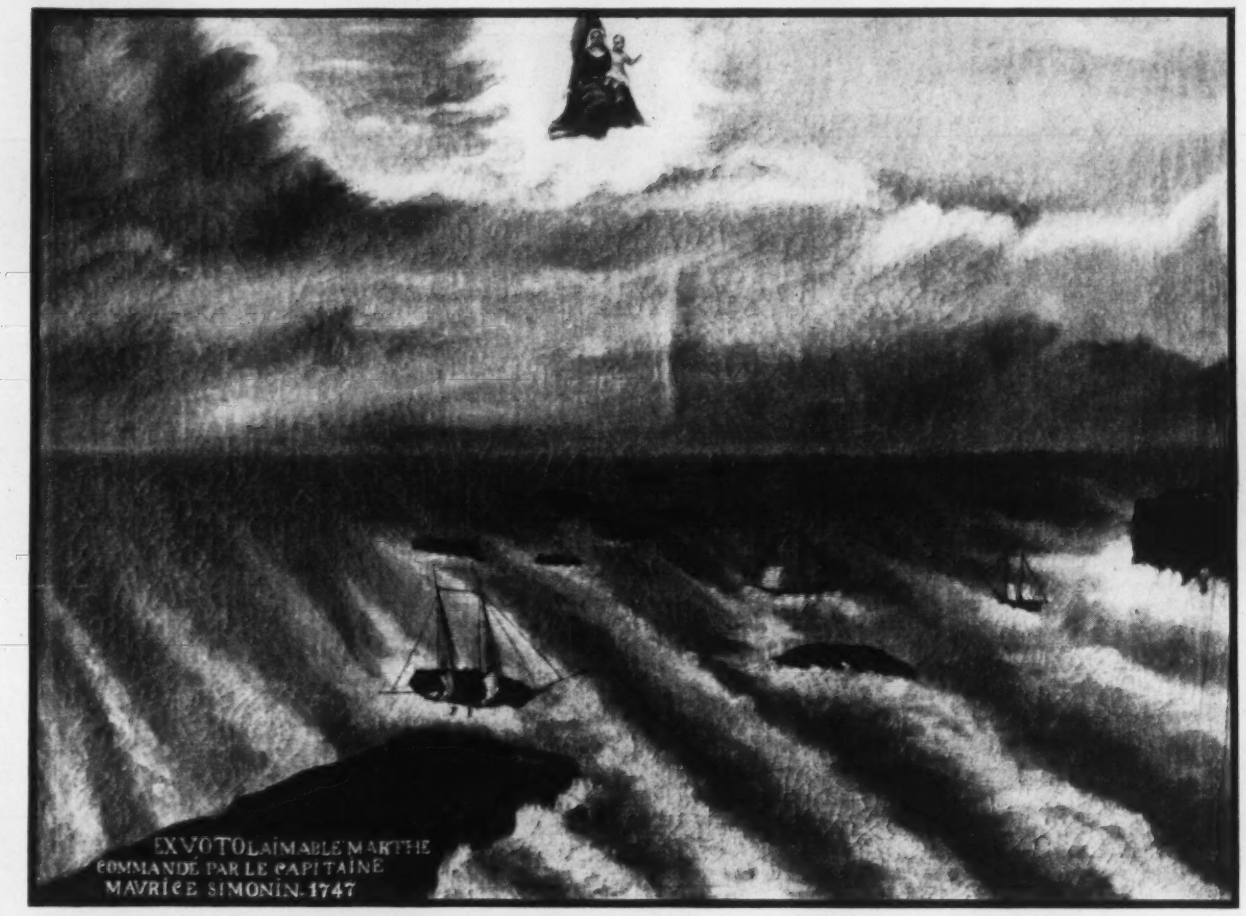
•

The annual payroll of the Canadian corset industry is officially reported as $2¼ million. Just stringing along on a tight squeeze.

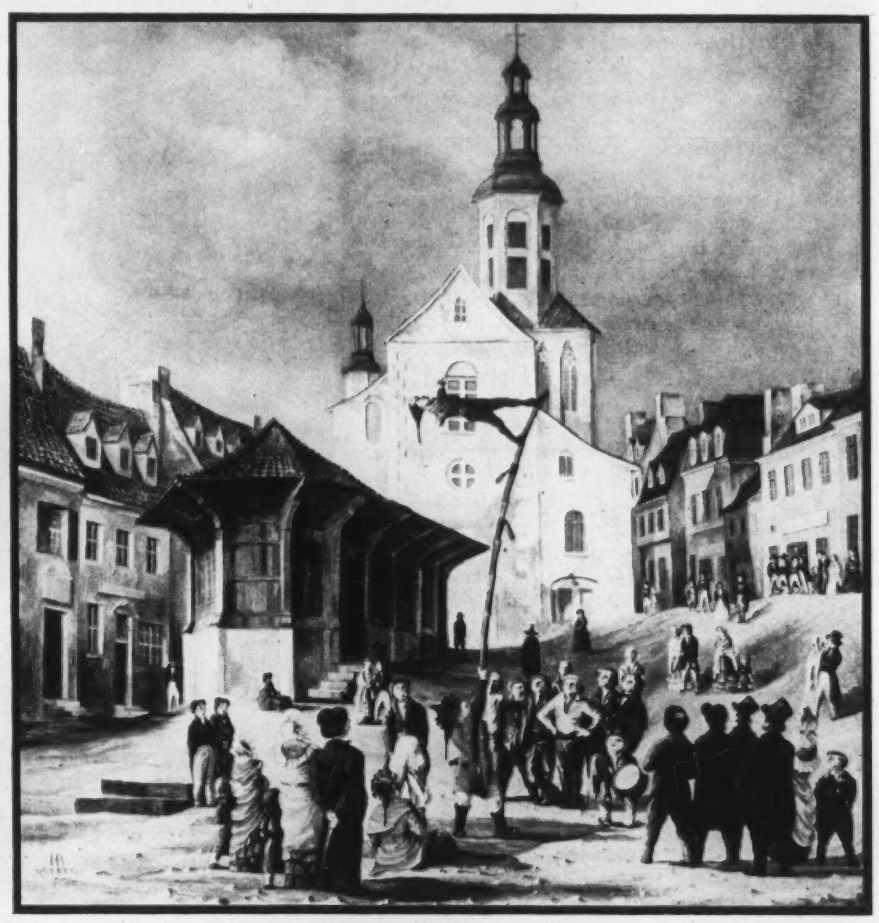
•

This business in the British House of Commons of registering opposition to Churchill by not voting seems a bit like throwing your rotten egg and eating it too.

Important Exhibition Traces Development . . .



"L'Aimable Marthe" (attributed to Paul Beaucort, 1747)— An example of the naiveté of early French-Canadian religious art, this painting hung in La Chapelle de Notre Dame de Victoires, Quebec.



"Quebec Scene"—W. H. Bartlett (1840). This early artist was one of the outstanding English topographers. (From Victor Sparks Collection, N.Y.)

"Portrait of Madame Ranvoyze of Louisville, P.Q.", a finely composed character study by Louis de Longpre (1840).

By Paul Duval

THE exhibition of Canadian art now at the Toronto Art Gallery, and later to travel to Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, is one of the most interesting exhibits ever compiled in this country, and certainly the most important for Canadians. Such an exhibition, surveying the development of the country's painting, has been needed for a long time and, however belatedly it has arrived, it is very welcome. It is a really momentous show and has achieved considerable success in its attempt to trace the transformations of Canadian painting from the latter half of the seventeenth century to the present time.

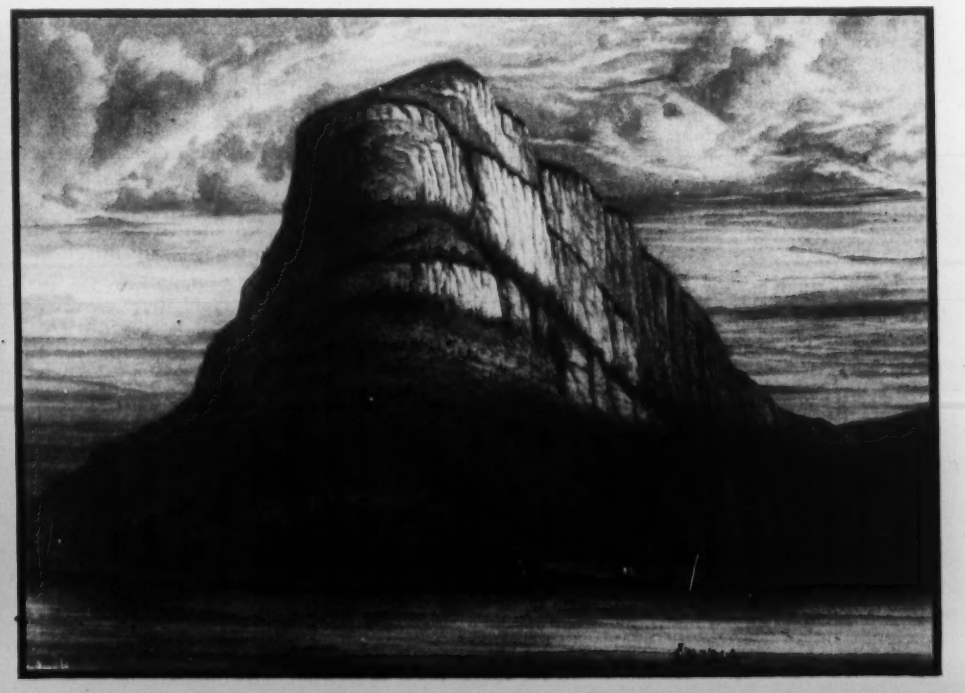
Major exhibits such as the one under consideration are of especial value in a nation like Canada where they are the only fully satisfactory means by which the people, and particularly the artists, can get a firm idea of the continuity of their country's art. Such an understanding of the nation's art evolution is essential in making any considered estimate of Canada's achievement as a whole; to see our contemporary creations in proper perspective, and to develop in our living artists a sense of tradition and, thus, of nurtured confidence.

The most ready method of studying a nation's art evolution —through well-produced polychrome plates in books—is unfortunately denied Canadians at present due to the economic impracticability of such comprehensive volumes. Therefore, it is to the galleries that our people must look, and four of our major ones have had the good sense to put together this present exhibition just when it began to be very much needed. It is not an exhibition of masterpieces that will cause you to gasp before every other canvas—Canada's contribution to world art has not yet been that distinguished, but it is a respectable collection and, all things considered, one in which Canadians may take a certain pride. Most important of all, this show will germinate ideas in alertly interested minds long after the galleries have finally closed their doors upon it.

Certain people have a tendency to talk-down and apologize for Canadian art. They point to the inordinate fuss some Canadians are liable to make over early painters like Kane and Krieghoff when the European contemporaries of those artists included such major figures as Ingres, Delacroix, Daumier, Corot and Courbet. But the same thing could be remarked about American art of the time or even, with the exception of Turner, of English art. The works of Kane and Krieghoff, with that of their fellow-Canadians, *are* relatively unimport-

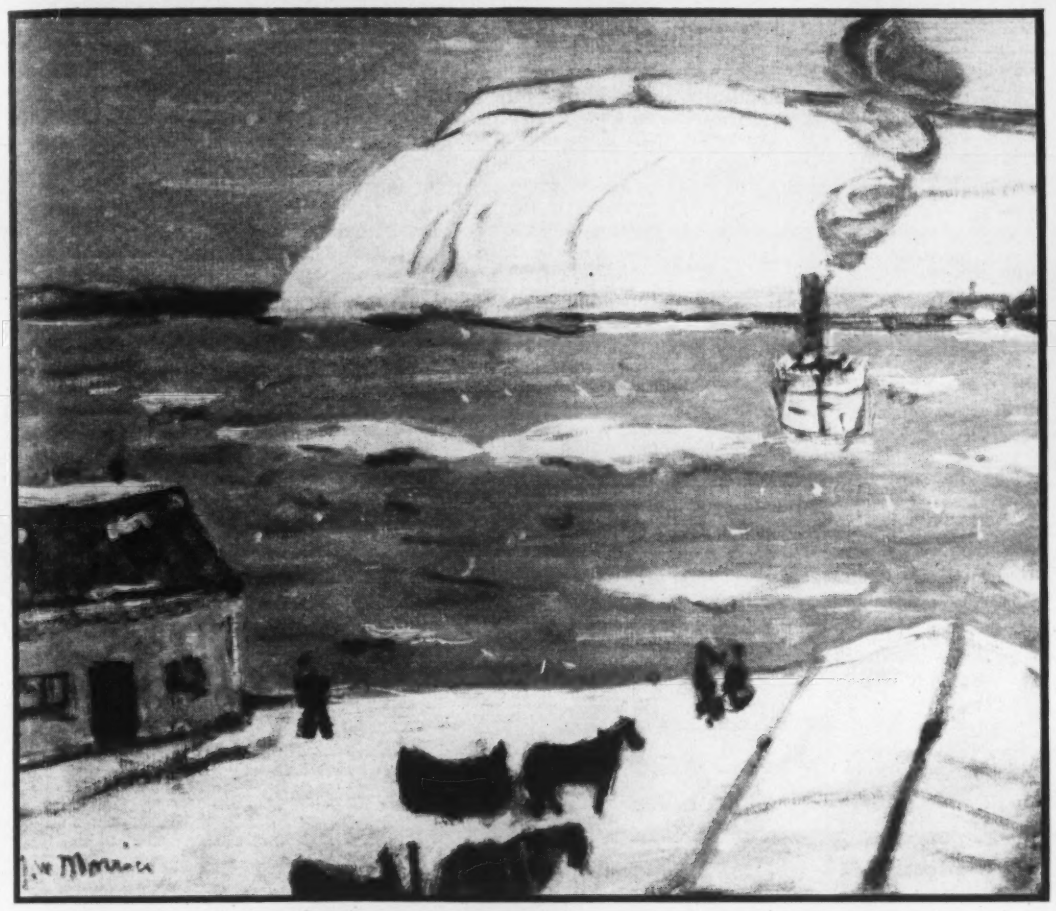
"Three Robinson Sisters"—G. T. Berthon (1846). One of the best of early society portraits.

"Portrait of Indian Chief", by Paul Kane (1850) is less "scattered" than most of Kane's work.



"Thunder Cape", by William Armstrong (1867), strikes a contemporary note in its simplification of mass and shadow and recalls J. E. H. MacDonald's "Solemn Land."

. . . of Painting in Canada From Its Beginnings



"The Ferry, Quebec", by J. W. Morrice (1906). Morrice was earliest native Canadian painter to receive wide recognition abroad. (Loaned by National Gallery, Ottawa.)

"Early Spring, Quebec" — A. Y. Jackson (1926). Jackson adapted the methods of Morrice and other Impressionists to the Canadian scene with notable success. (Art Gallery, Toronto.)

ant seen against the creations of their European contemporaries, but it must be remembered that the artists of Canada and the northern half of the United States have had to sink their creative roots deeper in an incomparably shorter space of time than those of any other nations on earth, with the exception of parts of Australasia. And it has been a very inhospitable physical environment at that.

THE southernmost United States, Mexico, and South America had a rich, if dormant, artistic tradition in the works of the Incas, the Mayas and the Aztecs . . . the cultures which have given so much impetus and background to the present Mexican artistic renaissance. But the New World settlers further north were obliged to cultivate an artistically untouched field. (The Canadian totem art came too late and was too localized to have a wide national impact.) Thus, when fairly weighed, Canada's art is no negligible achievement for little more than two-and-a-half centuries. We ought to be just a little less ashamed of it, much more informed about it, and more intelligently critical towards it. And it is just such displays of Canadian art as the present one which will help to bring these things about, and to develop that sense of perspective which it is time we began as a nation to acquire.

Unfortunately, lack of space forbids the critical review which this important exhibition should, and I trust will, receive. It is too vital a show to pass by without its errors in proportion being pointed out, and its omissions being corrected. However, it is hoped that the illustrations included here will give a rough idea of some of the more important phases of Canadian painting though, of necessity, there are big gaps. An excellent documented and illustrated catalogue has been prepared in connection with the exhibit and I recommend the acquisition of a copy to anyone interested in the subject, whether they are able to reach the show or not. This catalogue is the best thing of its kind on Canadian art to be prepared to date.

Finally, to the persons who conceived and realized this important collection, and to all those who collaborated with them, must go the warm gratitude of everyone interested in Canada's art. Not that the exhibition is a flawless or definitive adventure, but it is a quite notable beginning.

"Cour d'école", by J. C. Faucher (1941)—amusing example of the "human comedy" which Canadian painters exploit increasingly.

"Some Day the People Will Return", by F. H. Varley (1918), is great art by any standard. This painting has caught the grim drama of war simply and powerfully.

"Study in Movement", by Emily Carr (1936-38). A rhythmic disposition of line and volume mark this lush canvas, which is an excellent example of the expressionist movement in Canadian art.

New League Will Need Its Own Territory

By B. W. BROWN

With plans for a new International Organization well outlined at Dumbarton Oaks, the question of the location of its headquarters becomes important.

A site within the sovereign territory of a particular nation is unsatisfactory in many respects. Something more than ordinary diplomatic "exterritoriality" is required.

It is therefore proposed to hand over to the League the sovereign control of a small territory between France and Switzerland known as the Pays de Gex.

The author of this article is a former well-known expert in international law in Germany who is now resident in Toronto.

WHERE will be the domicile of the new World Organization the plans for which were laid at Dumbarton Oaks?

Both Russia and Great Britain, although for different reasons, are believed to oppose the selection of Geneva to serve again as the home of the World Organization. And Switzerland itself, wishing to maintain its guaranteed neutrality in the future, is not at all anxious, to put it mildly, to have the new organization on its soil.

Switzerland had some very difficult experiences through having in its territory the home of the League of Nations, to which both Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany were violently hostile, and the operations of the League itself were occasionally hampered by the same situation. For example, when the League appointed a High Commissioner for German Refugees, Switzerland made it clear that it would prefer that his office should not be in that country, and it was consequently established in London. The very special character of the new organization, with its close resemblance to a military alliance, would seem to make it impossible for Switzerland to afford it accommodation, especially for such of its organs as the Security Council and the Military Staff Committee.

Russia's opposition to the choice of Geneva arises from unpleasant memories of past years. In 1922 the Russian plenipotentiary Vorovsky was murdered in Lausanne, and the Swiss tribunals did not condemn the murderer. Since that time Switzerland and Soviet Russia have had no diplomatic relations and lately Russia went so far as to accuse this very old democracy of "fascist sympathies". Russia remembers also that it was the only power to be expelled from the League in Geneva in 1940, at the time of the first Russian-Finnish war.

In Great Britain and the United States many people are against the selection of Geneva as the site of the new organization, because the name of Geneva is too much associated with the failure of the League of Nations, whatever may have been its reasons.

Political Issues

So the question where the new League is to have its domicile is on the agenda, and although the place to be chosen will probably be selected on grounds of high international policy rather than on considerations of administrative needs, it is nevertheless necessary to consider the whole problem, because the effect of its choice will influence the administrative efficiency—and perhaps more—of the new organization. The problem is by no means a purely technical one. The difficulties of this question were already apparent in 1919 when Geneva was chosen; the problems which presented themselves then, as well as the experience of the League of Nations, may be helpful in the decision.

The first question to be decided was whether the League should select its site in the territory of a Great Power or of a small one. To choose the territory of a Great Power was to risk the League being exposed to undue pressure from this power. More than that: to be situated within the boundaries of a Great Power would involve the risk for the League of being "overshadowed" by the international policy and relations of the host country. In such a situation, countries and peoples thousands of miles away from the organization may confuse the political issues and controversies of the host country with those of the organization.

It was therefore judged in 1919 that it would be advisable to choose for the site of the League the territory of a small power.

Technical Considerations

But besides these rather political considerations, there are a great number of technical questions which must necessarily affect the choice to be made. Geographical location and the convenience of easy and rapid communications are obviously factors of the utmost importance. Language is another important factor, as well as the existence of buildings and other conveniences which the organization needs in order to filfill its functions. Last but not least, it is of course essential that the host government be able to maintain public order and not likely to be beset with political and social unrest, and also that its internal political constitution be that of democratic freedom.

But there are certain other essential conditions of paramount importance which may perhaps make it advisable to find a quite new solution to the territorial question of the site of the new organization. The main consideration is that the organization, wherever situated, must enjoy *full freedom of operation.* That includes diplomatic immunity for the organization itself as well as for its delegates and officials. There cannot be any censorship of the organization's official communications, be it by mail, telegraph or wireless. It must also have full freedom to operate its own radio stations. In one word:—there cannot be any interference whatever, directly or indirectly, officially or unofficially, in the activities of the organization, and that *at all times, and under all circumstances.* Is that possible and assured if the League is a guest in the territory of a national state, great or small?

Geneva Had Failings

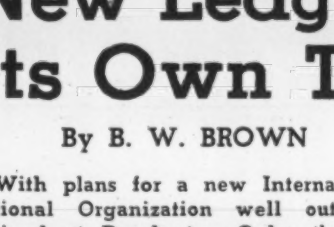
Let us have a look at the solution given to this problem when the seat was in Geneva. Paragraph 4 and 5 of Article 7 of the Covenant provided that the representatives of the members of the League as well as its officials should "enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities", and that the buildings and other property occupied by the League "shall be inviolable." These rules were the basis of the legal position of the League of Nations and its agents. The situation was somewhat paradoxical, as the League had some rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction of its own in territories like the Saar until 1935, and in Danzig until the outbreak of the war, but on its own site the League had no sovereignty nor jurisdiction, but only diplomatic privileges and immunities as known in international law. The territory where the League had its buildings was not under the sovereignty of the League, but remained entirely Swiss territory. It was not a status of "sovereignty" but it was a status which is often, although somewhat incorrectly called, "exterritoriality", such as foreign embassies and legations have in a particular state under international law. This situation was rendered more difficult by the fact, that on the one hand, the League and its officials were not diplomatic institutions in the ordinary sense of the word, and on the other hand, in different countries practice differs in details both as to the extent of the immunities and the persons to whom they apply.

For example, in 1936, when Radek, then correspondent of a Russian newspaper, wanted to attend a session of the League of Nations in his capacity as a newspaper reporter, Switzerland at first refused to grant him a visa. Many other cases arose, showing how difficult the problem is when the League is only given a "diplomatic" status, although so very different in scope and character from ordinary diplomatic institutions.

A very interesting idea has been lately propounded and certainly deserves to be considered. It is suggested that the new international organization shall obtain *a territory of its own;* that a small state where the international organization will have *full jurisdiction and sovereignty* should be given to the new League in the Pays de Gex.

Where is the Pays de Gex? It borders on Geneva, at a very short distance from Lake Leman. The little city of Gex is the capital of this French district; the territory of this area, with a population of 15,000 inhabitants, is entirely French.

According to Article 1 of the Treaty concluded on November 20, 1815, a part of the former Pays de Gex was ceded to Switzerland, but it provided further for the rest of the district that "the line of the French customs-houses shall be placed to the west of the Jura, so that the whole of the Pays de Gex shall be without that line". The consequence of this was that, although the Pays de Gex belonged to France, France had no right to impose any customs duties in this part of its territory. This



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situation was upheld by the International Court of Justice in a judgment of June 7, 1932. Although fully French territory, this district is outside of the French customs line.

Territory Should Be Ceded

It is this district, or at least a part of it, which it is proposed to give to the future world organization, but this time not as a site where the League shall be granted diplomatic rights and privileges as was done in Geneva, but as a territory *ceded to the League by France*, so that the new League shall have its own state, in order to be no longer dependent on any foreign state. It is in this place that the Security Council shall establish itself, whereas the other technical and welfare organizations of the League shall remain in the former buildings of the League of Nations at Geneva. It is further proposed that Switzerland should grant the small part of its territory where the League of Nations buildings are situated to the new state, and that these shall be put in communication with the rest of the territory of the Pays de Gex by a small stretch of land to be ceded by Switzerland, or by an underground tunnel to be constructed.

The plan depends of course, largely on the willingness of the French Government to cede a part of its territory to the new League, but if this could be achieved, it would have many great advantages.

The Pays de Gex is very well situated for this purpose. Being geographically situated at the base of the most easterly chain of the Jura, it is isolated by the Jura from the rest of France. It is easily reached from Switzerland and from France, and is provided with all the necessities of modern life. Another advantage would certainly be, should Switzerland give its consent to the proposed plan, that the building of the old League now situated in Geneva could be used.

There is nothing fantastic in the plan to constitute a state of its own for the new international organization, nor is this something entirely new. The so-called Lateran Treaty between Italy and the Vatican of February 11, 1929, provided for the creation of a Vatican State. The territory of the Vatican State is the absolute possession of the Pope, completely independent of Italy.

Our Great Opportunity for Service to Canada has to do with Our Attitude toward the Boys and Girls who Return from the Wars.

THERE WAS NEVER A TIME when we owed so much to so many of the youth of this land. The lad from the cottage across the railway tracks and the one from the big house on the hill — they both turned their backs on their hopes and their ambitions, said good-bye to those they loved and embarked on their great adventure which was dedicated to the proposition that free men were to remain free.

THE TIME for the great homecoming may not be far distant. Many have already returned. Some are carrying an empty sleeve — some are learning to navigate with a synthetic leg — and, God help them, there will be many men with mutilated bodies and shattered nerves. Some will never return while many more will go through it all without a scratch — such is the decree of fate in time of war. The bravery of some will be recognized while others, equally brave, will never own a decoration — such is soldiering. When they come back may we remember that each and every one has lived a dozen lifetimes during the past few months. They will have seen blood and death and suffering indescribable. And these will oft'times take their toll. *May we remember that.*

BY W. H. GRIFFIN

EACH HAS TO RE-FIND HIMSELF in the world he tried so hard to save — to save for you and me. He will need our help. He wants neither sympathy nor gushing words of praise. He just wants to feel that he "BELONGS". Down deep in his young fighting heart there is boundless room for words of encouragement and hope. The best each of us can do for him will not be half enough. The dividends will be high, the satisfaction great. Where is there a more glorious way in which to help rebuild this land of ours than by helping him — when he comes back to his old home — *back from out of the mouth of hell?*

If this message tends to remind one Canadian to devote one extra thoughtful minute to one boy or girl who comes back from the fighting front its mission will have been accomplished.

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BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST

But Canada-Approved Flour Isn't Approved!

By FRANK B. ROBINSON

Canada seems to have gone up the wrong alley in regard to promoting the consumption of flour vitamins. We have prohibited the ADDITION of vitamins and tried to induce the public to accept flour with a larger quantity of the original wheat contents left in by the milling process.

This "long-extraction" flour has not been popular with the public, and the U.S. wartime policy of compelling the enrichment of white bread and rolls has worked much better, while 75 per cent of "family" flour in the U.S. is voluntarily enriched.

A VOTE of non-confidence has been registered against "Canada Approved" Vitamin B white flour. It is *not approved* by the general public. It is *not approved* by the millers and bakers. It is *not approved* by the cereal chemists.

"Canada Approved" flour and bread were to be the spearhead of a Canadian nutrition program, jointly sponsored by the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Department of Agriculture, to improve the health of the nation.

Surveys, carried out by the Canadian Council on Nutrition, had revealed dietary deficiencies among low-income families in Canada of vitamins B and C and calcium, iron and vitamin A, and in that order. A survey among higher-income families showed definitely better supplies of food, but even in these families there was a deficiency of B vitamins.

Similar deficiencies had been noted in British and American diets, and the respective governments had taken corrective action. For Britain, during the last few years, we have been milling in Canada flour containing an addition of the pure vitamin B-1 (thiamin) in accordance with British government regulations. In the United States a broader program of flour and bread enrichment was adopted requiring the addition of thiamin, riboflavin, niacin and iron, with specified minimum and maximum standards, and with further standards for the optional addition of calcium and vitamin D.

In all three countries authorities agree that bread and flour are the logical media for the addition of needed vitamins to the diet of the people because they are relatively cheap foods and, consequently, consumed daily in significant amounts by practically everyone.

In Canada, however, an Advisory Committee on Nutrition had expressed its disapproval of the addition of synthetic vitamins to flour. The main points of the committee's argument were:—

"Although B-1 alone has been tremendously emphasized by the British government's action, B-2 (riboflavin) is perhaps more important.

"There are the others, viz., pantothenic acid, pyridoxine, nicotinic acid (also called niacin), para-aminobenzoic acid, inositol and biotin, eight different, separate and distinct parts of the B complex all essential for health.

"These eight have inter-related effects.

"Clinically, deficiencies do not occur of single members of the group but of the entire complex.

"Our Canadian wheat contains these B vitamins in large amount, and it is the obvious thing to do to attempt to retain the whole eight of them and not to add just one or two or even three."

Whole wheat flour and bread, of course, would meet the above requirements, but everyone concerned knew that the whole wheat product has no popular appeal, that despite a hundred years of campaigning by health enthusiasts on behalf of whole wheat bread only three per cent of the flour consumed in Canada and the United States is whole wheat flour.

Vitamin B White Flour

Canadian millers, therefore, were asked, in accordance with government regulations, to produce "Vitamin B white flour (Canada Approved) which shall be white flour in which a high proportion of the vitamin B complex naturally occurring in the original wheat berry is retained in the flour during the process of milling." (At the same time, the addition of synthetic vitamins would be considered "adulteration" under the Food and Drugs Act).

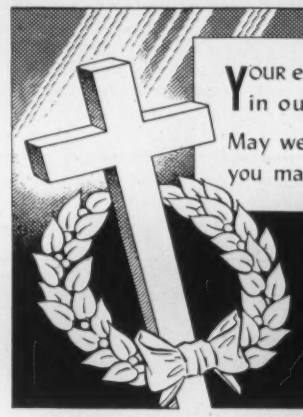
Opposed, perhaps instinctively, to proposals that seemed to put into reverse the milling trend of a century, millers, nevertheless, felt a patriotic obligation to co-operate with the government in an obviously well-intentioned war measure. The results of experimentation in the laboratories of the larger mills were shared generously with the entire industry, and all mills were enabled to produce the vitamin B white flour required by government regulations.

But it was a physical impossibility to produce an acceptable flour equal to established standards of baking quality, and which would give a loaf of bread of the color, grain, texture and palatableness to which the public were accustomed, and at the same time retain in the flour, for their vitamin content, the darker parts of the wheat berry ordinarily rejected. The millers produced a white flour—far whiter than they at first thought possible with the required vitamin content,—but the public could not be cajoled, coerced or bluffed into accepting something, because it was good for them, which was contrary to their well-established tastes and predilections.

After 2½ Years, Only 7%

The bakers have extensively advertised Vitamin B White Bread (Canada Approved), but two and a half years after its introduction only 7 per cent of the total flour used in Canada is "Canada Approved." It is *not approved* by the general public for whose benefit it was inaugurated.

Not approved, that is, beyond the fact that 7 per cent of Canada's total daily consumption of 7½ ounces flour per capita is Vitamin B white flour. In terms of thiamin (Vitamin B-1) this represents a net gain of 7 I.U. toward the national dietary deficiency of this vitamin—though much more than this, of course, for those individ-



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You would then have the satisfaction of knowing that your home would be safe against the costly inroads of rust. No rusty water or rust-clogged pipes for you. No rust holes in flashings to cause leaks, stain interiors and perhaps bring plaster down.

Your locks, hinges, latches would remain rust-free, smooth-acting, handsome and efficient . . . your rustless bronze screens would be good for many years of trouble-free protection. Such security assumes tangible value when repairs for a single instance of rustable metal failure might cost more than was saved.

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Architects specify copper and brass for the home

Several hundred architects, interviewed in a coast-to-coast investigation recommended materials for the medium priced home. For water pipes, they chose copper and brass; for eavestroughs, downspouts and flashings, copper; for hardware, solid brass and bronze; and in each category the decision was three-to-one or higher in favor of copper and copper alloys.

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uals whose daily consumption is all "Canada Approved" flour.

Unfortunately, there is no reliable estimate of the national thiamin deficiency, but we can get some idea of the effectiveness of 7 I.U. when we look at the standard set by Canada's nutritionists of 500 I.U. per person per day. There is also the fact that dietary surveys, previously mentioned in this article, carried out in Toronto, Edmonton, Quebec and Halifax, and covering in all some 300 families, revealed thiamin deficiencies ranging in averages from 155 I.U. to 320 I.U. per person per day.

In the other factors of the B complex, the two which can be conveniently measured, viz., riboflavin and niacin, the contribution of Vitamin B white flour to the national dietary deficiency is almost negligible. On the basis of 7 per cent consumption there is a daily per capita addition to the national diet of .005 mg. of riboflavin, as compared with the total daily requirement of 2.7 mg., and of niacin .17 mg. as compared with the daily total requirement of 18.0 mg.

What U.S. Has Done

With these facts before them, it is natural that millers, bakers and cereal chemists in Canada wish the government to review the whole matter, particularly in the light of what has been accomplished in the United States, where they adopted a program of flour enrichment by the addition of synthetic vitamins, which are exactly the same as natural vitamins occurring in wheat.

In January, 1943, a War Food Order issued by the War Foods Administration of the United States made compulsory the enrichment of bakers' white bread and rolls. The minimum standards are much higher than "Canada Approved," and compare very favorably with the vitamin content of whole wheat. On the Canadian basis of flour consumption of 7½ ounces per capita per day these American standards would provide .94 mg. thiamin, .56 mg. riboflavin and 7.5 mg. niacin. The vitamin content of 7½ ounces of whole wheat would be 1.05 mg. thiamin, .25 mg. riboflavin and 13.0 mg. niacin. Seventy-five per cent of "family" flour used in the United States is also enriched voluntarily.

In addition to all the foregoing, the very foundations upon which the argument for retention in white flour of the natural vitamins of wheat was built are now under attack by the cereal chemists. It had been assumed that the B vitamins accompanied one another in relatively fixed proportions, and thiamin determinations were used as a means of measuring the so-called "vitamin B complex." Since thiamin content increased with lengthening flour extraction it was thought that all the B vitamins increased in like proportion. The cereal chemists claim that this is now known to be untrue, that the B vitamins are not evenly distributed throughout the kernel of wheat, and that wheat varies rather widely in the amount of thiamin and niacin content while the riboflavin content is fairly constant.

Thiamin Deficiency

It is also pointed out that some American authorities do not agree that thiamin deficiencies *must* be accompanied by deficiencies of the other B vitamins. It had been supposed that since clinical cases do not exhibit a deficiency of thiamin alone, but rather deficiencies of several vitamins, so the sub-clinical, or borderline, thiamin deficiency revealed by dietary surveys must also be accompanied by deficiencies of the other B vitamins. But, owing to its instability to heat, the loss of thiamin during cooking is greater than is the case with the other B vitamins, a fact which leads to the belief that chronic borderline deficiency can exist uncomplicated by deficiencies of the other members of the group.

Still another line of attack on "Canada Approved" is taken by Dr. R. K. Larmour, Professor of Chemistry, University of Saskatchewan. He says:—

"There was something paradoxical about a country like Canada sponsoring long-extraction flour. For years we have proclaimed the unique value of Manitoba hard wheat as the best means for getting fine, white, high-quality bread. We ought to have been the last country in the world to initiate a scheme liable to undermine this high reputation.

"Export of wheat is the most important part of the grain trade of Canada. Our wheat, prized throughout the world, is rated highest in strength and quality wherever bread of fine texture and color is appreciated. We sell wheat abroad because people in many countries have learned to discriminate between mediocre and high-quality breads.

"And now we ourselves sponsor a method of milling that threatens to spoil this advantage. If the rest of the wheat-eating people of the world adopted our method of milling Canada Approved white flour they would undoubtedly become less fastidious about color, fine texture and reliable baking performance, and this would certainly lessen the need for using Canadian wheat for blending purposes."

Dr. Larmour also points out that the value of our wheat grading system, the finest in the world, would be nullified by the general adoption of the standard of Canada Approved white flour. It would also tend to undo the labors of the past fifteen years of our plant breeders and cereal chemists. The logical thing for them to do would be throw overboard much of their standards of quality. But it is by maintaining these present high standards of quality for varieties of wheat admissible to the top grades, and by licensing for sale only these varieties, that we are able to hold our unique reputation for strength and quality against all competition in the markets of the world.

Conclusion:—The dietary deficiencies of the Canadian people are not being removed by "Canada Approved." The high hopes of its sponsors cannot be realized through present regulations. The people's need remains. And, if we consider health to mean not merely absence of obvious disease, but to mean efficiency, reserve strength, the capacity to enjoy and get the most out of life, then the need is very great indeed.

The millers and bakers of Canada would welcome the opportunity of making a vital contribution to the welfare of the nation. They are eager to divest their products of the reproach that they lack essential vitamins. But they cannot do so when, under existing laws, Canadian millers grind flour for Britain and add the synthetic vitamin thiamin, and mill flour for Newfoundland adding thiamin, riboflavin, niacin and iron, but to make similar valuable additions to flour for domestic consumption would be "adulteration."

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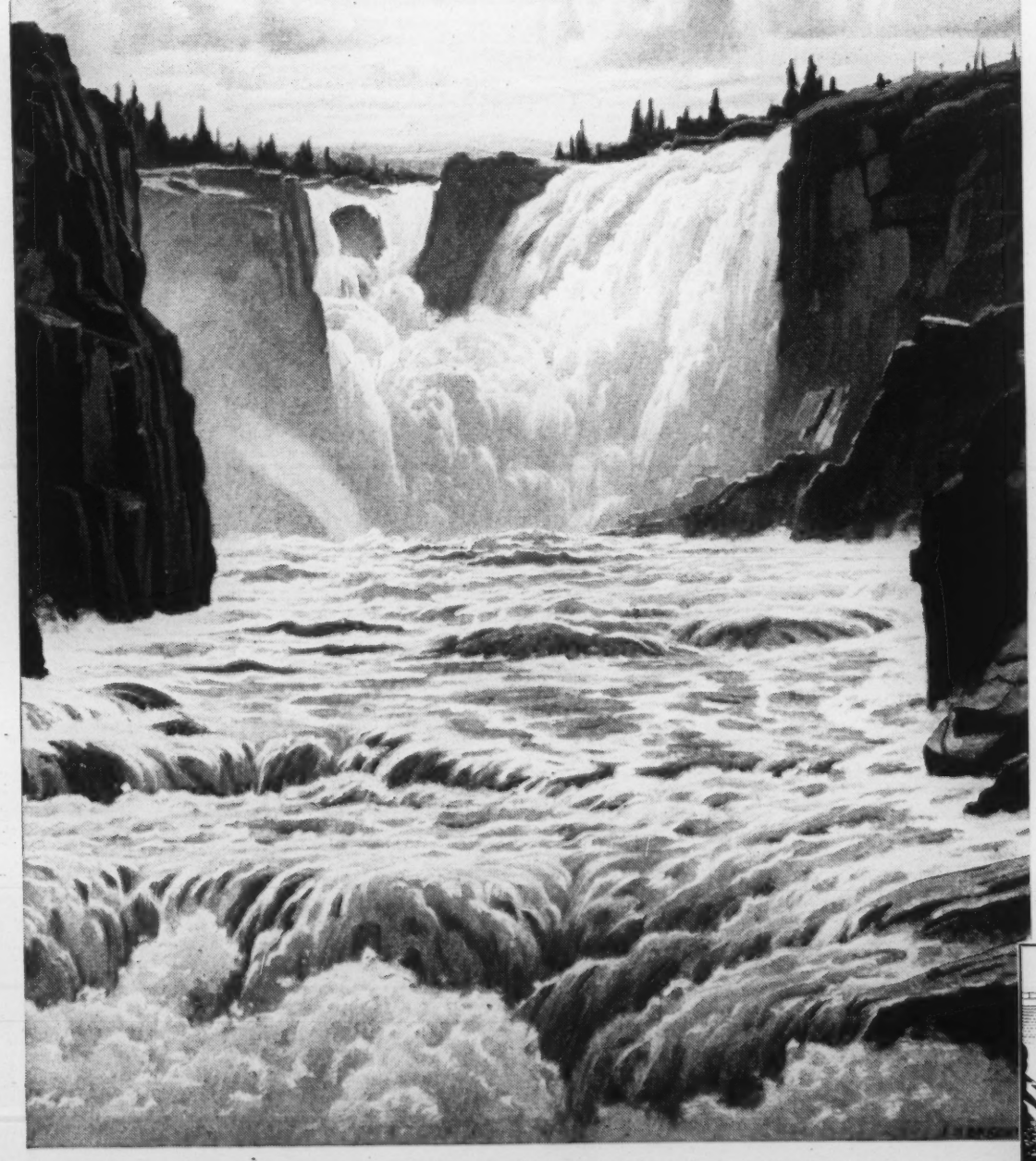

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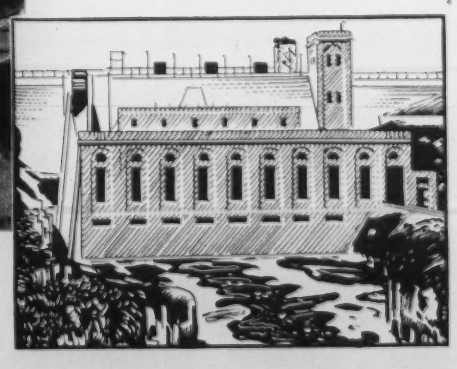

Before and After—*Illustrated here is a typical Canadian waterpower site before and after installation of a G-E equipped electric power station. Canadian General Electric has played a leading part in harnessing Canada's abundant waterpower.*

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HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A New Dynamic in Civic Politics: Now, Old-Fashioned Apology

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

NOT long ago the residents of our district discovered that the street railway company planned an extension through the centre of a residential block. This was part of the new city transportation development; and when some of the property owners learned that the master plan was to lead straight through their living-rooms, they hastily called a meeting and invited the ward aldermen to be present. The meeting, which was held in one of the threatened living-rooms, was large, representative and indignant.

Our street, which was no architectural prize to begin with, has deteriorated badly in recent years. And when one of the aldermen rose and opened his speech with, "When I came up this fine street with its beautiful buildings" we instantly detached our attention and went back to studying the mantel ornaments. We recognized at once that this was a line, with electioneering overtones, and that the speech would have very little bearing on our street and its problem.

Our alderman finished his address and sat down. Then the second alderman rose. In contrast to the first speaker, he looked wilted and unhappy. Going straight into his subject without any flattering preamble, he told us that as soon as he heard about the threatened violation he had made inquiries at the City Hall and had been assured that a document had been circulated among the district property owners, who had agreed to surrender their property to the master-plan and the post-war world. Our alderman had accepted the word of his colleagues, and that was where he had made his error. He had been trusting and acquiescent when he should have been skeptical and aggressive. For there had been no document, he discovered later, and no signatures. The whole thing had been an unhappy misunderstanding for which he blamed no one but himself.

That brought us sitting up in our chairs. For the first time in the history of the ward, or maybe any ward, an alderman was asking not for support but for forgiveness. It need hardly be added that we forgave him on the spot, and voted for him solidly at the next election. In fact—if anyone is interested—we made him a controller.

I WAS reminded of this incident when I read Alderman McKellar's greeting to the public on the morning following the Toronto civic elections:

"It is true that I was a sitting alderman for Ward 6 all last year, and that I failed to forcefully fight the snow hazard," Alderman McKellar announced frankly in all the daily papers. "Toronto is in a pretty mess. I do not need to tell you this—you know as well as I do the absolute feebleness of our civic effort to make our streets passable. . ."

The rest of the curious Dostoyevskian document was concerned with the Alderman's pledge to do better in 1945; and it ended with the significant postscript: "Many thanks to the electors of Ward 6 for the fine vote that placed me at the top of the poll."

These two incidents may be nothing more than straws in the political wind, but at least they seem to show which way the wind is blowing. It is obvious that a new dynamic is entering political life—the dynamic of acknowledged fallibility, which may lead to the meek inheriting the seats in City Council.

For years and years now we have been urged annually to vote for the Positive and Constructive Leader, the Sound Business Administrator, the Lifelong Resident, with a Record of Aggressive Action. It may be that we are ready for a change. The positive and energetic leader may be succeeded by something very different—a Wallace Beery type, sheepish and bewildered. Anyway it's just as well to keep your ear to the ground. If you do you may catch, not the Strong Voice in Council but the meek incredible murmur of apology. "I didn't foresee" . . "I neglected to inform myself" . . . "I was a sitting alderman and I failed to vigorously combat . ."

THE danger is that the trend—if it is a trend—may swing too far and turn out to be an embarrassment to the community. Political candidates of the future may feel it necessary to clear their consciences completely before going to the polls and election manifestoes may take on more and more the quality of signed confessions. By the year 1950, say, sample manifestoes may read something like this:

"It is true that as a sitting alderman in 1949 I attended only one meeting of the Council during the year. And though the matter has been omitted from the records I feel it my duty to acknowledge that on this occasion I was higher than a kite and in no condition to assist in the transaction of municipal business. Reviewing my record in the light of the New Year I am humbly conscious of my shortcomings and resolved, if elected, to do better in the future. . ."

"Your candidate, a newcomer in the ward, has no experience in business, politics, or practical administration. My only desire is to become a humble hookworm in the body politic, and to this end I promise to bend all my energies in the year that lies ahead" . . .

"The rumor has been falsely circulated that your candidate was responsible for the motion brought in at City Council that the Assessment Taxes be revised and lowered. The truth is that on this occasion I was absent from Council on a fishing trip. This can be proved on the affidavit of my secretary, Miss McConigle, who accompanied me. ."

AS ANYONE can see, this sort of manifesto might eventually become highly damaging to our civic reputation. Candidates, it is obvious, are not entitled to seek election and total absolution at the same time. In other words, public apology, if it is to be effective, must be kept on a defensible and if possible an irrelevant plane. The following is a suggested list of public manifestoes, guaranteed to clear the candidate's conscience, insure re-election and maintain the dignity of the municipality:

"Your candidate admits freely that during the past year he placed himself on record as opposing the scheme to re-line the Council Chamber with 14k gold-leaf. I wish to publicly apologize for the fact that my vigilance over the expenditure of the taxpayer's money exceeded at the time my sense of the necessity for enhancing the dignity of our municipal surroundings. . ."

"It is true that during the past year your candidate failed to deal effectively with the silk-stocking shortage. During the past year my attention was fully occupied with the completion of the new sewage disposal plant, the low rental housing project and the elimination of the street-sign disgrace. I only regret that in my absorption in these matters I was reluctantly compelled to leave the silk-stocking crisis to others. . ."

Or, on the highest plane of all:

"I only regret that I have only one life to give to Municipal Government."

New and very definite improvement can be noticed in this photograph of Miss Wilma Bell, who as the reader may recall, has now occupied the "Saturday Night Bed" at Muskoka Hospital for a third year. For many months her condition was stationary. Chest surgery was resorted to last spring, with encouraging results, and it is felt Wilma has at last firmly set foot on the road to recovery.

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MONA GOULD

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THE HITLER WAR

Can New Meeting Of "Big Three" Save Fading Allied Unity?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE recent wrangling between the Allies, and revelations of power deals at Teheran and since, have opened the eyes of many people who had not noticed earlier signs, that somewhere our peace plans have run off the track—the track of the principles and ideals we held before ourselves in the darkest days of the war. When and how did this happen, and how much chance is there that the "Big Three "(or "Big Four", if de Gaulle is included) can put them back on the track at the coming meeting?

I would like to start this article some other way than by saying "Of course, it all began with our association with the Soviets." But without rating our own ideals higher than they often turn out to be in practical application, the compromise does seem to have begun when we became allied with totalitarian Russia for the defeat of Germany.

Before that our ideological position was very clear and simple: it was democracy, of varying brands, against totalitarianism. The Soviets didn't look any better attacking Finland (if you will look up back numbers of the *Toronto Star*) than the Germans trampling over Holland, or both of them together partitioning the body of Poland. Yes, our ideology was simple as we struggled through 1940 and early '41, our way lit by the Atlantic Charter. But our military prospects were far from brilliant!

Came the German invasion of Russia. We suddenly became an ally of totalitarian Russia, which crossed up our ideology but vastly improved our military situation. We've been in this quandary ever since, and still are in it: we need Russia's help to beat down the unspeakable evil of German Nazism, but we are having considerable difficulty adapting our principles to hers.

We tried for a long time to kid ourselves that the Soviets were really evolving towards democracy anyway, and that our magnanimity (pretty shrewdly calculated) in rushing aid to them and greeting them as friends and allies at innumerable public rallies, had surely broken down the 20-year barrier of suspicion which had stood between us. In our way, we were willing to forget "all that."

But as we begin piecemeal on the settlement of Europe we find that we are still far apart in our aims and ideals, and still separated by the old wall of suspicion. I won't pretend that we have done all we could on our side to allay it; but any honest person must admit we have done a lot. Russian missions have travelled anywhere they wished through our countries, seen any industries and been completely free to talk with people. Pro-Soviet propaganda has had a free run, indeed a field-day.

Lack of Trust

Yet, as W. L. White's account in *Reader's Digest* testifies (and it is backed up by many private accounts) visitors and officials from the western allies are still treated as potential spies in Russia, and kept from contact with the common people—so friendly and good-humored, as every traveller finds. What help is that, if we cannot get next to them? And the Soviet Government indicated pretty clearly by backing out of the Chicago Air Conference on the flimsiest of excuses that it does not want, or intend, to encourage freer intercourse between its people and the outside world.

If these indications seem too slight, take that shattering experience of just a year ago when, as though to check any new feelings of internationalism and trust in their allies which might have been inspired in the Soviet peoples by the conferences of Moscow and Teheran, *Pravda* printed that sinister intimation that Britain was negotiating for a separate peace.

Then on the highest policy level we are given constant proof of Stalin's continuing distrust of us by his persistence in demanding settlement of his territorial aspirations on the barrel-head, now, before the last round of the war is played out.

If confidence existed between the Allies it would obviously be much better political and psychological strategy to postpone the Polish settlement which, with its proposals for eliminating East Prussia and slicing off Germany to the line of the Oder, must have done a great deal to steel enemy resistance at a moment when we should have concentrated on breaking it.

Lacking our agreement Stalin has gone ahead and made his own Polish settlement. Now we are deadlocked politically, and we have still to defeat a stiffened Germany.

Can the new conference of the "Big Three" break this deadlock? We are inclined to take for granted that it is to everyone's supreme interest to finish the war against Germany. But as a matter of fact, Stalin has already cleared his own soil, and secured a far better territorial situation than he obtained in the deal with Hitler in August 1939.

He is in a position for very hard bargaining. Nevertheless, he undoubtedly appreciates the advantages which he could gain in hastening reconstruction of Russia through technical aid from us (he admitted this to Eric Johnson); and at the very least does not want to finish on such bad terms with us that another war would be foreshadowed.

Though he is, and always has been, intensely preoccupied in playing his own game, he will not lightly give up the prospect of a long period of peace in which he would be one of a triumvirate ruling the world. There is room for argument and persuasion here, and we can expect Churchill and Roosevelt to exert themselves to the utmost to "resell" Stalin on this.

Basic Principles Needed

But if there is to be real co-operation promising a sound settlement in Europe and a solid peace afterwards, we shall have to agree with the Soviets on a certain number of basic principles. One cannot reasonably expect them, having been brought up in another world of ideas, to accept or follow all of our principles. Certainly however, there must be at least a few basic ones agreed upon between us if we are going to work together at all. If not, then we might as well realize that we cannot set up an effective world peace system.

Apparently the Atlantic Charter, framed when our fortunes were low and high ideals were cheap, is found too restrictive in these days of victory and "realism" (for which read cynicism). We shall have to try again, with a less ambitious aim. Yet we must find at least a few basic principles if we are going to co-operate.

Can we agree, for example, that really free elections should be allowed in liberated countries? Can we agree that plebiscites should be held in disputed territories? Can we agree that people in disputed territories should have the right to move to their own country if the decision of the plebiscite has gone against them?

Can we agree—and this I believe to be fundamental in a European settlement—on an integration of that strife-torn continent, in regional or total federation, which will provide an economic basis for peace? No boundary arrangement or agreement on provisional governments will stand if the economic basis for existence is not there.

Can we then agree on the practical means for administering such a settlement, according to common policy—which means, of course, an Allied Commission?

It seems that the Russians fear that even in a commission of three they will too often be voted down. A larger United Nations Council they won't even hear of: they seem certain that they would be voted down in its deliberations, and find it intolerable that their mighty strength be negated by the small voice of, say, Belgium or Brazil. In the Dumbarton Oaks discussions they took care of this point by insisting on a veto which would prevent the Council from ever voting censure against them.

Of course, practically, the Russians must have a say in the peace com-

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mensurate with their position. They would have to have this at the policy-making level, in meetings between the Big Three leaders or their Foreign Secretaries. And practically, the British would often mediate between the Russian and American points of view.

But practically, too, there must be an Allied Commission if there is to be a common policy and an agreed settlement, instead of open competition resulting in a sharp division of Europe, and prejudicing all future peace arrangements. For if we cannot work together with Russia in a European Commission we cannot work with her in a World Council.

The alternative stares us in the face. The arrangement proposed by Moscow for occupying and handling Germany is to slice that country into three or four pieces, like a pie, and have Russia, Britain, the United States and France practically go their own way in their assigned area. Even Berlin, which, though it would lie in the Russian area, is to be occupied jointly, is to be carved up into slices this way, according to a proposal of *Izvestia*.

Now quite evidently there can be no unitary solution of the German question this way. *Nor can there be any real solution of the German question except within a total European solution.* And the present policies of the Soviets point rather to a division and weakening of the continent, in the hope of promoting Russian security, than to any plan for integrating it. Thus they are promoting a federated Yugoslav state in place of the former centralized one; and are urging autonomy for Slovakia, as against the unitary Czechoslovak principle of Benes.

And Stalin has raised uncompromising opposition to all plans for union or federation between various European states. Immediately after becoming involved in the war he set about smashing the plans which the Poles and Czechs had been working out for federation; and similar, more nebulous plans being studied by the Poles, Czechs, Yugoslavs and Greeks for an Eastern European Federation.

Jan Masaryk has shown the temerity to continue to urge Danubian Federation (he did so again, in the *Nation* a month ago), and he has been sharply attacked for it in the Comintern organ *War And The Working Classes*. How complete is the Soviet opposition to integration in Europe is shown by their strong objections to even a Western European grouping of France, Belgium, Holland and Britain. The French Government was forced to play this idea down strongly before de Gaulle's visit to Moscow.

Here is no prospect either of a sound European or German settlement. One can choose whether the Soviet motive in opposing the integration which alone can save Europe, open up a new future for it and provide a solid economic basis of life, is suspicion that we would support a democratic federation which would be basically opposed to Soviet Russia, or a plan to gather in the pieces within a Soviet federation when disintegration and chaos had done its work.

Taking the kindest view, that it is only suspicion which motivates Russia, that at least points up our whole difficulty in achieving the much-talked-about co-operation with her.

British Urged Federation

I think it is to the British credit that they alone proposed and worked for a progressive integration of Europe. Their failing may have been in not recognizing that they would have to work mainly with democratic socialists, as being the only group likely to appeal successfully against the extreme Left, and in giving up the scheme rather too readily in face of Russian opposition and the need for Russian military aid against Germany. For all his honesty, Eden hardly seems a strong enough man to deal with Moscow.

The Americans, however, from whom a plan for a United States of Europe would have come best, must be blamed for doing nothing about it. They were right, I believe, in urging that boundary settlements should be left until after victory. But they were wrong in not seeing that provisional political settlements would have to be made in liberated countries, and not taking an active part in this work. As it is, Britain, unsupported, has had to give way time and again to Soviet plans on the one hand; and meet noisy American sidelines criticism on the other.

So we have failed to produce a big, inspiring idea which might have raised the whole continent in revolt against the Germans, might have weakened the will of our enemy, and given us victory before now. Had the arms of the Western Allies been able to strike the decisive blow in that victory last year, our position and prestige throughout Europe would have been very different from what it is today—and there would have been a good deal more left of Europe to save and reconstruct.

However, it didn't come out that way. We failed chiefly by our own faults to end the war in '44. We have the plain proof of the folly of our policy in shouting about the Morgenthau Plan and the line of the Oder, in the way in which it has steadily stiffened instead of weakening our enemy.

Can we even at this late date, make a fresh approach, stabilize our alliance on a few basic principles, and hold out the hope of a free and progressive future for Europe which will infuse Europeans and our own peoples with new spirit, weaken German resistance, get the war over before the whole continent is torn to pieces, and launch the new League with a prospect of success?

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An advertisement appearing this week in some newspapers asked shareholders to withhold sending in their proxies for the Annual Meeting, called for January 31, 1945. Features alleged to be missing from the Annual Report for 1944, plus aspersions upon the present management, are offered as reasons behind the request.

The present management has nothing to hide from shareholders. The Annual Report, mailed last week, is a full, fair and unqualified expose of the fine record achieved by the Company in the year ended September 30, 1944. Nothing has been withheld, or concealed. That Report, detailing a year of highly successful operations is, it is suggested, the best possible proof that the Company is under sound and efficient management.

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It is suggested that your best interests will be served by sending us your proxies. You can do that, confident that the present management is able to stand solidly behind its Annual Report; confident, too, that the present management is able satisfactorily to meet any insinuations or accusations as to its methods of operation.

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Hon. C. P. Beaubien	G. Blair Gordon
W. H. Coverdale	Wm. Harty
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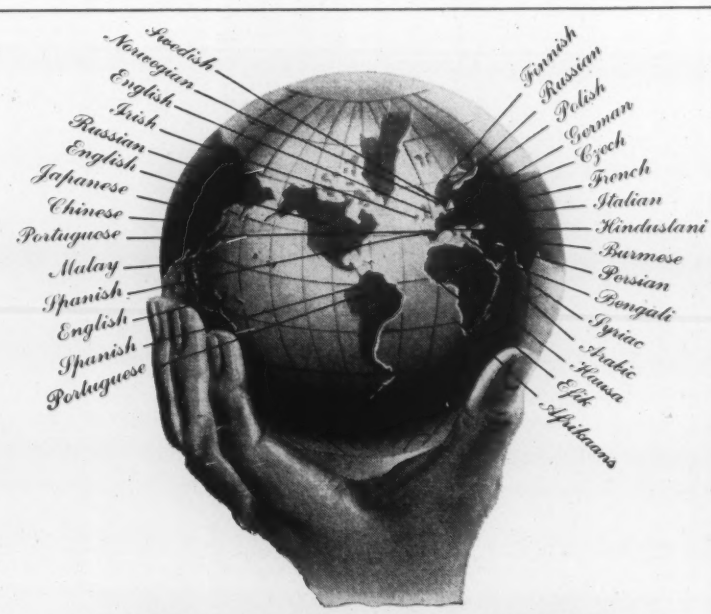

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Labor Afraid to Take Office in Britain?

By W. J. BROWN, M.P.

This is Mr. Brown's reply to Emanuel Shinwell's article, which appeared in Saturday Night last week, in their discussion of the prospects of the Labor Party in Britain.

Mr. Brown says that there is no doubt that by a Coalition of the Left the Conservatives would be overwhelmingly defeated. But he doesn't see much possibility of such a Coalition. And he offers the rather unusual belief that the Labor Party is temperamentally averse to leading the government.

There are many interesting parallels in the situation, as outlined by Mr. Brown, to present political conditions in Canada.

London.

WHOM the Lord loveth He chasteneth! So does the Labor Party—and the chastened appear to like it! Emanuel Shinwell one of its ablest Parliamentary figures, having been thrown off its Administrative Committee, having been restored to it only when the Labor Party is on the verge of going (temporarily, I think) into opposition, now steps out to praise and defend the Party which has treated him so scurvily! We will praise his magnanimity—but we will examine his estimates!

His article dealt with the three P's of the Labor Party—its Personalities, its Policy and its Prospects. He praised the first, blessed the second and exulted in the third.

About the personalities he mentions I have little to say. Newspapers, the films and the radio nowadays can make personalities overnight, and destroy them to order when desired. And so long as there are able Civil Servants to hold their hands, confirm their knees, and generally guide, counsel, and largely control them, I do not doubt that the Labor personalities Mr. Shinwell mentions can do as well as the Tories for whom the said Civil Servants perform a similar office!

Need 60 Men for Government

But five Ministers do not make a Cabinet, and still less a Government, and Mr. Shinwell withholds the names of the "score of others with a vast fund of knowledge on educational, industrial, transport and commercial matters whom the Party could summon," as well as the names of the further 60 men Labor would need to fill the whole of the Government posts.

As it is difficult to discuss the qualifications of the anonymous, we are here placed at a disadvantage. Let the Personalities pass.

Nor will I spend much time on Policy. As between latitudinarian Capitalist anarchy and the Planned Society I should agree with Mr. Shinwell that the country has made up its mind in favor of a large measure of planning. The question is now—Who is to do the planning, and in whose interests?

It is what Mr. Shinwell says on Prospects which intrigues me most. "If the Progressive forces in this country were able to create a Popular Front, a bloc of parties, not organically united, but prepared to avoid a clash in the constituencies, an overwhelming victory over the Conservative Party would be the result."

There is the biggest "if" in Politics. And Mr. Shinwell leaves it utterly without examination, elucidation, or forecast.

Granted his "if," I agree with Mr. Shinwell that the Conservatives would be heavily defeated. But it is useless for me to grant him his "*if*," if the Labor Party won't grant him anything of the sort! For the difficulty here lies with the Labor Party, and nowhere else.

The Communist Party has been publicly pleading for a Popular Front for months past. The Liberals would welcome an electoral arrangement. So would Common Wealth. And my own Party (which consists exclusively of me) is heartily in favor of it!

It is the Labor Party which—so far, at any rate—has declined to contemplate it. It damns the Communists with bell, book, and candle, snubs the Liberals, tells Common Wealth that it should dissolve itself, and indicates that walking the plank of surrender is the only hope of Independents!

The biggest paradox of my adult political lifetime has been that while throughout the last 20 years there has been a majority for the Left in Britain, we have been governed throughout that period (with the exception of two short periods of uneasy Labor Government in 1924 and 1929-31) by Governments of the Right—either openly Tory Governments or less openly but none the less actually, by "National" Governments.

Now when a Party over a long period of time declines to do the one thing which would put it into office there can be only two possible explanations. One is that there is something in its constitution or make-up which prevents it from doing so. The other is that it doesn't want to be the Government.

Why has the Labor Party so steadily set its face against such a Coalition?

Tory Coalition Formula

The Tory Party make no bones about entering a Coalition when it suits them. The formula is govern as long as you can by yourselves and in your own right! If the time comes when you can no longer do this, form a Coalition with the opposing parties, taking care, however, to reserve the key posts (Premiership, Exchequer and Foreign Office) for yourselves! Maintain the Coalition as long as it is necessary to do so. Then break it up, and govern in your own right again!

Why does the Labor Party not do the same?

History has something to do with it. The Labor Party was born out of the body of Liberalism. Parturition killed the Liberal Party! Labor fears that history might repeat itself with, say, the Communists filling the role which Labor filled earlier on!

Indecision has a good deal to do with it. Labor hates clear-cut positive decisions. Its great decisions are almost always negative ones. Thus in 1924, and again in 1929-31, it had the choice in Government of two alternative policies: (1) To apply its own program and damn the consequences; (2) to make an accommodation with the Liberals on the basis of the greatest common measure of agreement possible with them.

The Labor Party followed neither policy. If it had followed either, the history of this country, and the world, might have been very different these last 20 years.

Fear has still more to do with it. The Labor Party suffers from a deep inferiority complex. It rests largely on the trade unions, who provide most of its finances, and about half of its present membership in the House. And most trade union leaders of my acquaintance, if they woke up in a world in which there were no employers to negotiate with, would feel like fish out of water!

Lost Without "Bosses"

It is to them the natural order of things that there should be "bosses" who take the responsibility, while they make "representations" to them. Trade Unionism is one of the most truly conservative things in Britain, and whatever Mr. Shinwell says about the Labor Party being a National Party, it is the trade unions which "pay the piper and call the tune" of the Labor Party. Nor can this be altered.

The block vote of the Annual Conference, which puts the effective voting strength in the hands of the union leaders, sees to that.

But I cannot help feeling that the deepest reason of all is that, at its heart and centre, the Labor Party does not *want* to become the Government. The whole *raison d'être* of a political party is to acquire power and then to use that power to realize its political objectives whatever they may be. Now the problem of power for the Labor Party is a simple one. It cannot, in my opinion, win at this stage a clear majority in its own right, though it can largely increase its representation.

It can, if it so desires, defeat many Communist, Liberal, Common Wealth, and Independent candidates, but only at the price of handing over to the Tories many seats which would otherwise be wrested—or kept—from them.

If it makes the electoral arrangement which Mr. Shinwell favors, there could be a large majority for the Left in the new Parliament—and in that majority Labor would be the largest single block, bigger probably than all the others put together. It could thus dominate a Left Coalition Government, as the Tories have dominated Right Coalition Governments.

If Labor does not make this electoral arrangement, then, in my opinion, we shall see a Conservative majority in the next House, although there will be a majority for the Left in the country.

If in this situation Labor continues to reject such an arrangement, the conclusion would be inescapable—that it doesn't want office. And I fear this may prove to be the case. The secret dream of some leading Labor figures is a dream of a permanent National Government, in which they held the Minority position.

This would relieve them of the main responsibility of Government, while they nevertheless enjoyed the sweets of office. This Governmental set-up would be paralleled by a similar set-up as between the big Employers' Corporations and the big Trade Union bosses in the industrial field.

The rest of us will not like it, but we shall not be able to do much about it.

But there is no need for despair to be universal! My own Party, I am convinced, will survive!

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Maybe a Peace League Will Work at Last

By ROBERT FRIARY

It's been 400 years since there was the first demand for an international organization to keep peace. Through all that time, although an effective instrument has never been devised, there has been steady development, and the planners of the new world peace league have much experience to build on.

PLANS are in hand for another United Nations meeting on world security. Its object will be the creation of a world peace organization, although so far nobody can tell what form it will take.

Projects for some form of organization to prevent war are by no means the growth of the past 30 years. There has been a steadily increasing public demand for something of the kind during the past 400 years.

In fact, some of the ideals which inspired the League of Nations can be traced back to the Roman Empire. Rome's soldiers conquered the surrounding States. Then she won them, by fairness and justice, into co-operation. Every peasant realized that Rome stood between him and slavery.

Hannibal conquered the Legions of Rome, but found no fifth columnists, no quislings, among the peasants. This loyalty enabled Rome to recover and establish the greatest empire the world had yet seen. Peace within the Roman Empire, (Pax Romana) was more than a high-sounding phrase.

The British race has extended the Roman methods, applying them to a greater empire than any of which Caesar ever dreamed. In the spirit and inspiration of the methods which have brought the British Commonwealth into being, the English see the greatest hope of realizing the ideal of a League of Nations that shall be world-wide and powerful for good.

Holy Roman Empire

After Rome declined disunity reigned until, with the placing of the crown on the head of Charlemagne, in St. Peter's, Rome, by Leo III, the Holy Roman Empire was born. It remained in existence, in some form or another, until the early years of the nineteenth century.

In theory it was the counterpart in civil government of the Universal Catholic Church in religion. God had placed the Pope over his Church; likewise he had placed the Emperor over all kings and princes. That was the argument, and there is no doubt that Europe owed much to it, for it perpetuated the incomparable Roman laws and consolidated Christian thought.

It also maintained, although imperfectly, some idea of international obligation and some conception of a commonwealth of Europe. But with the break-up of traditions and loyalties which resulted from the Renaissance and Reformation, the Emperor's power declined. Kings declared themselves monarchs by divine right and with no common authority warfare became more and more frequent.

Then the idea became prevalent that there ought to be a body of international law binding upon all States, and some authority able to enforce it. The famous Duc de Sully, minister to Henri IV of France, said that his master intended to persuade Europe to adopt a "Grand Design" whereby all the States were to be grouped together in a common organization, whose task it would be to maintain peace and justice.

It came to nothing, for even as he spoke Europe was plunged into one of the most terrible of all conflicts, the Thirty Years' War. It reduced great areas to wilderness and depopulated thousands of villages; churches were burnt, houses spoiled and fired; cattle were driven off and all fruit trees destroyed.

This ghastly welter of war ended with the Peace of Westphalia, an epoch-making event, because for the first time in history representatives of many States sat side by side. The treaties concluded were the beginnings of a code of a new law of nations. There were those who, as later the Abbe de St. Pierre in his "Project of Perpetual Peace", saw in it the beginning of the realization of the ideal of a European commonwealth.

The honor of being the originator of international law was the famous Dutchman, Hugo Grotius, who died about 300 years back, almost at the same time as the war mentioned ended. It is not surprising many of his ideas were aimed at the establishment of a code of laws for the better conduct of war. Nevertheless, in conceiving a Society of States he sketched an outline of a law for the pacific relations of States, and his work was a notable advance in the establishment of a world outlook.

Yet it was not until towards the close of the wars against Naploeon that the first serious attempt was made to establish an organized system of conducting international affairs with a view to avoidance of war. The world-famous "Holy Alliance" conceived by Alexander I of Russia laid down that the reciprocal relations of the Powers were henceforth to be based on Christian precepts—Justice, Charity and Peace. Although as a diplomatic instrument the Holy Alliance never became effective its principles had a powerful effect last century.

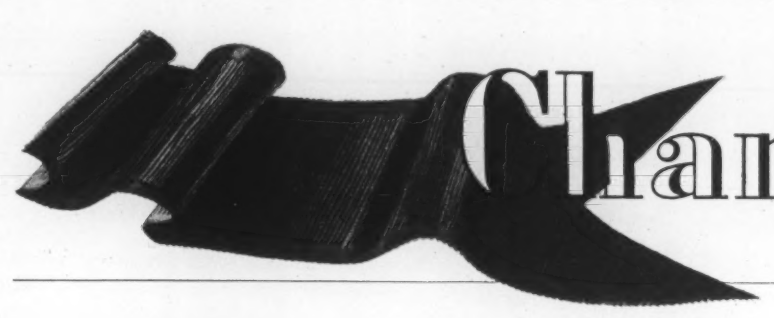
Castlereagh did much to substitute order for chaos in the conduct of international affairs and with his name is connected the "Conference of Ambassadors" and the "Concert of Europe." This proved an effective instrument in settling many Balkan problems and helped to maintain peace for a long period.

During the past century the revolution in transport, the changed conditions of warfare, the international character of commerce, and the community of interests extending to every sort of political, moral and scientific activity, mean that never before has the world been so closely knit. If progress is to be assured and the world freed from the menace of a war even more catastrophic than the two conflicts of this century, some international organization for the conduct of affairs is essential. Mankind demands it.

PROGRESS?

SQUEEZED-in-an-elevator, is one grim thing
Civilization and researching bring!

MONA GOULD.



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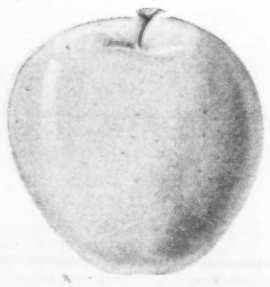

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

The Facts on Television Are Both Disillusioning and Promising

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

THERE has been a lot of rubbish written about television. I and a lot of other journalists have contributed our share. Eleven years ago in the office of David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, I interviewed the noted Italian inventor Marconi and went back to the hotel and wrote "Television is just around the corner".

Last week in New York I went to E. L. Bragdon, in charge of public relations for the television department of the National Broadcasting Company and apologized for having written such a misleading story. He said not to worry about it because scores of other newsmen had jumped to the same erroneous conclusions and television promoters had been equally guilty.

"There is more tripe written about television than any other subject on earth," said this blunt spokesman.

I said to Mr. Bragdon: "Tell me when my neighbor and I in Canada can have a television receiving set in the front room . . . with frequency modulation, standard radio, and a record player that automatically turns over 10 records without our budging an inch from the chesterfield."

Mr. Bragdon asked: "How long is a piece of string?" I replied: "How high is up?" He said: "You tell me how long the war is going to last and I'll tell you when you can have a television machine in your front room. When the war ends . . . it will be five years after that before you get one and it will cost between $350 and $400."

Never mind the reasons why it's going to take so long. It has something to do with manpower, shortage of materials and the difficulty of finding enough channels to satisfy all the people who want to start broadcasting television.

I WANTED to know how many people within a 60-mile radius of New York city own television receiving sets right now. (That's the distance a television broadcasting station can throw out television). Mr. Bragdon said 4528. Three out of five of them own sets for which they paid $400; one out of five owns a $300 set, and the rest of them own cheaper sets . . $150 to $200. The chief method of determining cost is the size of the picture the machine will project. The top-priced ones project a picture eight-inches-by ten; the $300 set a six-by-eight; and the cheaper ones a three-by-four.

How many television broadcasting stations are there in New York? Mr. Bragdon said three: WNBT, owned by N.B.C.; WCBU, owned by Columbia Broadcasting System, and WABD, owned by the Dumont people. There are others in Schenectady.

The New York stations operate television programs a total of 22 accumulated hours in a week. N.B.C.'s station broadcasts television programs six to eight hours a week. Columbia's station doesn't do more than that and demonstrations are only available two days a week. C.B.S. advocates a policy of waiting until television is proven commercially profitable and urges that by moving television into much higher frequencies and wider bands of transmission, its quality could be twice as good.

THE amazing things I discovered about television were its limitations. Soap operas, for example, will not be good programs for television. Singing stars like Gabrielle, Wishart Campbell, William Morton and Bing Crosby won't make good television subjects. Orchestras won't be televised. Nor will news commentators. With soap operas the action changes too fast. With singers, orchestras and commentators there wouldn't be enough action to hold your interest.

Operas are good for television. So are variety shows. Jimmy Savo may be a flop on standard radio but would be a smash hit in television because he is more a pantomimist than a singer. Plays where the action is confined to one area are good for television. Sports events like wrestling, hockey and rugby are satisfactory. News events would be all right for television if the camera happened to be on the spot.

I tried to find out what will happen to the artists of standard radio when television comes to stay. They can breathe easily because most of them will stay right where they are. Television won't replace our present radio. It will be a supplementary feature.

Another thing I wanted to know was whether or not live actors and actresses would be used in television or whether moving pictures would be used. "Both," said Mr. Bragdon. "Just as transcriptions are used in standard radio to supplement live talent, so movies will be used in television."

One thing is certain: television will demand artists who can do more than read lines from a script. Material for a television drama is rehearsed at great length before broadcasting. Every movement, every gesture is rehearsed, every line memorized. There are three cameras, a large battery of lights, and in television a director becomes somebody far more important than the present standard radio director.

SOME people say that television will come first in the local movie house. What television could offer more than the present movie does now, I don't know. And don't let anybody tell you that television will eliminate the daily newspaper or the weekly journal. That's nonsense. At least, I think it's nonsense. (I may have to eat those words 25 years from now).

There's another angle to television and the movies. If television becomes a threat to the moving picture industry and keeps people home instead of filling the local movie houses, it is more than likely the movie industry will move in on television and give us home movies by television on a weekly fee basis. Paramount and Twentieth-Century Fox control, to a large extent, the Scophony Corporation of America. This company recently patented some kind of a scrambling machine which enables the broadcaster to feed programs only to subscribers. This isn't going to be easy.

What about the barrier of the 60 mile limit? Are relay stations going to be so costly that it won't be possible to establish a television network? Mr. Bragdon said that relay stations could be erected at a mere $5,000 each. That wasn't the big cost of television. Artists cost seven to ten times as much for television as for standard radio. An hour's television drama requires 25 to 35 hours of rehearsal, and if you don't think that costs money, consult Mr. Petrillo or the president of the Actors Union.

THIRTEEN or fourteen years ago in London, England, I saw a demonstration of the Baird television receiving set. The picture was fuzzy, it faded in and out, and at times completely disappeared. I asked Mr. Bragdon did the present television equipment do this. He was frank about it. "Sometimes it's fuzzy and sometimes it's clear," he said. "It's like a 16 mm movie picture. Yes, sometimes it fades a bit.'

Dr. Augustin Frigon, general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, has said that "television would probably not be available to the general public for another 15 or 20 years."

Dr. Frigon might have been referring to national television on a coast-to-coast basis. I'll make a bet with Dr. Frigon now that Montreal and Toronto will have television originating from a Canadian station before 15 or 20 years go by.

What Dr. Frigon didn't say, however, was that whenever equipment, manpower and channels are available in the United States, anyone living within 60 to 100 miles of Buffalo, Rochester, Schenectady, Cleveland or other American cities close to the Canadian border will have no difficulty in tuning in to American television.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Not Many Citizens Seemed Sad As the Troops Left the Coast

By P. W. LUCE

BEFORE the end of January 12,000 Home Defence troops will have left British Columbia for Eastern Canada. The six big camps that housed the three brigades of the Sixth Canadian Division have been denuded of troops, and only a skeleton detachment remains for mopping-up operations. The eventual disposition of the camp sites has not been revealed.

The first to go were the French-Canadians from Prince George, where they had been stationed three years. Their transfer followed days of tumult that verged on rebellion, and the residents saw the trains pull out with feelings of relief. The soldiers themselves were glad to see the last of Prince George. They had not been happy there. Their dislike of the place has been reflected in comments made through the press since they returned home. None of these will be incorporated in publicity matter issued by the boosters of the northern town.

The Winnipeg Light Infantry, which had been stationed at Nanaimo, has gone to a training camp in Ontario. Of these 1000 men, about half are classified as Active Service personnel. The others remain Home Defence, and the two groups tend to stand apart. There has, however, been no friction.

Strict orders were given the men to refrain from discussing the conscription crisis with civilians, but obviously such orders were difficult to enforce. Men will talk, especially when their views are challenged.

The commanding officer of the Winnipegs is Lt.-Col. Harry Cotton, recently returned from action in the South Pacific. He was one of a group of ten Canadian officers who studied Allied invasion technique at Morotai Island, in the Moluccas. He is satisfied that his regiment will stand up to expectations.

The Royal Rifles of Canada, and a small group of Prince of Wales Rangers, who had been stationed in Vernon, left in the frosty darkness of a December morning. A small group of high-ranking officers was at the station to bid them godspeed and godcare overseas, but there was no enthusiasm displayed. Only two civilians disturbed themselves to see the soldiers set out. They were an elderly woman and a young girl. The rest of the inhabitants of the Okanagan town stayed home and pondered on the anti-conscription displays of a few days earlier.

Prospects are that all three units will be among the first called for service as reinforcements for the men who have been fighting overlong without a rest in western Europe.

Dead Cats in the News

Thousands of cats and kittens have died recently of distemper in Vancouver. The epidemic, which appears on the coast every fall, was particularly virulent in 1944. North Vancouver, New Westminster, and Burnaby were also affected, though not so seriously as Vancouver.

Dogs and other animals are not subject to this form of disease. Most of the victims die within a day or so unless treated by a veterinary. The symptoms resemble those of poisoning.

With so many cats dying daily, it seems rather odd that the University of British Columbia should have had to import 50 dead cats from Seattle. These were needed for dissection by students.

Bus Ban Unprofitable

The ban limiting bus runs to 50 miles has been lifted, thereby removing an inconvenience that has exasperated thousands of British Columbia travellers without saving a single drop of gasoline in the two years it has been in operation.

When the government set the 50-mile limit the great distances between some settled communities in this province were ignored. Many bus runs could not operate under such restrictions. Protests to Ottawa were ignored. So a second bus had to be used to complete the runs, the passengers being transferred to the new vehicle ten to thirty miles from the end of their journey.

Technically, the second bus was on a different run. Actually, it represented a waste of gasoline, labor, and time.

Beer Bottle Shortage

The cry of the junkman "Any rags, any bones, any bottles today?" places the emphasis on "Bottles" just now. There is a very serious shortage of beer bottles. The worry over this starts with the Liquor Control Commission, extends to all the breweries in the province, and reaches its climax in the person of the ultimate consumer who fears he won't get his beer unless he can find a container for the precious fluid.

Breweries have been using large display advertisements in an effort to bring to light hidden stocks. The offer of twenty-five cents a dozen for empties, while not perhaps tempting enough to excite an adult, is having a stimulating effect on boys who have the run of their own and the neighbor's basement. Some important caches have been found.

For nearly five years, the purchase of new bottles has been sharply curtailed. Brewers depend largely on the return of used bottles, but the supply is lagging far behind demand. Hence the frenzied appeals for co-operation.

Emily Carr—Individualist

Emily Carr, of Victoria, who celebrated her seventy-fourth birthday in December, uses her paralyzed left arm as a paper weight while she scratches her stories in manuscript. Her latest book "The House of All Sorts", just off the press, is the record of the days she spent running a boarding house, known in polite Victoria circles as a Guest Home. The people she met and liked—or didn't like—figure in the book.

An artist whose work was too modernistic to be popular when it first appeared before Group of Seven days, but who has since achieved some fame, Miss Carr lives modestly with her sister.

The Carrs are strongly individualistic. A sign at the house entrance reads:

"For Miss Alice Carr, take the path to the right. For Miss Emily Carr, follow the garden path to the left."

Visitors who make mistakes don't make the same mistake twice.

FROM COAST TO COAST AROUND THE CLOCK!

8 A.M.

Armed Forces stationed here at home
Are bright and early on the phone!

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Long Distance calls save precious time
For busy men in every line!

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With home-bound calls of service men!

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A Grim Story of Boston Culture Seen Through Strange Eyes

BOSTON ADVENTURE, a novel, by Jean Stafford. (McLeod, $3.50.)

A NEGLECTED little girl, daughter of a German cobbler and a Russian woman, both mentally unstable and reeking with self-pity, comes under the notice of Miss Pride, a ramrod-backed aristocrat after the Boston manner. When the father deserts his family and the mother is committed to an asylum, Miss Pride informally adopts the girl, Sonia Marburg, not really as an act of charity, but as a make-weight for a rebellious niece who has refused to be wholly "possessed and formed" by the old spinster.

Growing up in this rigid household and social environment Sonia perceives its utter decadence; perhaps because she herself is a thought abnormal, strangely drawn towards hideous things and folk, falling into mental love with a young man's flaming birthmark and with another's hunched shoulders, and sensitive beyond reason to sights and sounds and smells. Indeed this very sensitiveness leads her into dream-states, usually momentary, which look singularly like *petit mal*, especially since her young brother died of epilepsy.

From her vantage-point she sees in hot scorn the futility of the "cultured" way of life, discerns that her benefactor is really a vampire feeding on young blood and that all the friends and cousins and freaks making up the Beacon Street clique are walking falsehoods, robots without souls, driven by tradition to eat and drink and love by blueprint.

That is enough of the story to show that as entertainment for healthy-minded people it is a minus quantity. As an achievement in the macabre it is certainly remarkable, based, as it is, on some of the starkest outshoots of Freudian psychology. And at this point one may ask where Sonia obtained her special knowledge in this field? Is it supposed to be intuitive in a mental border-case? The figures in the tale are expertly drawn, although all are "character-parts," which made the work easier. "Straight" parts are not so simple.

The writing is lush, as, for example, "A headache that pounded and reverberated through each convolution of my brain and stretched to bursting each tunnel and cove of my skull, a tidal nausea, a chill as dry and plunging as a winter wind." Or this, "the populous, diffuse, chimerical mazes of my unconscious mind." That's not Sonia talking; it's the author.

Hail and Farewell!

PEGGY'S COVE, by J. F. B. Livesay. (Ryerson, $2.50.)

"THE Cove will not forget you," said Ethel Manuel, saying goodbye to a grand newspaper man who had boarded in her house on many vacations. And the departing guest, with a heart that sulked sometimes, and quit work a few months later, remembered the Cove tenderly and re-created it on his typewriter. Here are his memories of a colony of fisher folk, hard as Northern Spies and sweet to the very core; here is his joy in the sea; here are some of his camera-shots to justify it. A little book, but one that Mr. Livesay's friends will cherish, for, like The Cove, they don't forget him.

Exotic Honeymoon

BRIDE IN THE SOLOMONS, by Osa Johnson. (Allen, $3.75.)

By J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

THE Solomons in these days is hardly an ideal location for a honeymoon, and even in the days of peace those cannibal islands were not popular as resorts for newly married couples. Osa Johnson was author of *I Married Adventure*, and this latest of her books proves that her husband also married adventure. Of the two, Mrs. Johnson appears to have been the most venturesome.

This is a delightful story of a long honeymoon spent with simple children of the sun, perhaps the most primitive of peoples, untouched, and in many ways, unsullied by civilization. They lived in a Garden of Eden, minus the Tree of Knowledge, until it was transplanted there by the white man. True, some of them were cannibals, but head-hunting-and-man-eating were more in the nature of a tribal sport, for there was little else to hunt. The white man in these war days can scarcely boast his superiority.

As an escape from a world at war, as a study of the wild life of nature in hothouse profusion, this book can be highly recommended.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

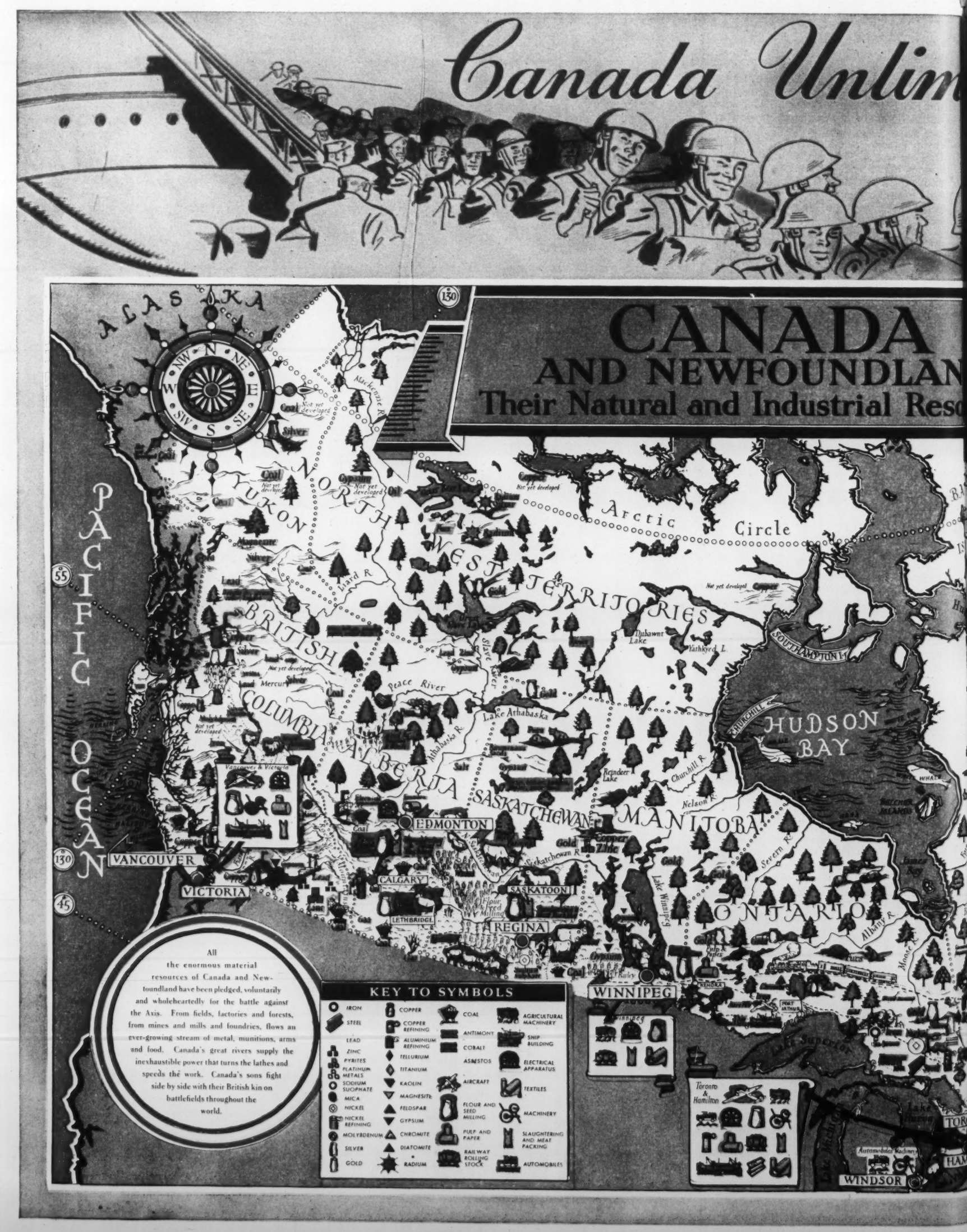
Young Love in Alberta

OUT OF THE WEST LAND, by Lovat Dickson. (Collins, $3.)

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THERE is a great deal of extremely good observation of difficult material in this novel, which narrates the experiences of a young Englishman in Canada between the two wars. Most of the scene is in the vicinity of Edmonton, and agricultural, industrial and university life in that region are touched off with an unusual eye for detail and atmosphere. At the same time the book is not so much a Canadian novel as a novel about Canada by an Englishman—in spite of the length of time during which Mr. Dickson was a resident of the region he describes. (Whether this makes it more or less important as a work of art is a matter for argument.)

Mr. Dickson has made a pretty careful study of the psychology of young love in a rather "new" social setting, and this part of his novel has real poetic charm. But the machinery of the main narrative creaks somewhat, the conversation when it gets formal is apt to become also stilted, and the secondary characters, particularly the middle-aged diplomat who tangles up the love-affair of the charming youngsters, never quite come to life. One always sees Mr. Dickson moving them about to suit his plot.



THE BOOKSHELF

To Teach Religion at School is a Very Considerable Task

THE FRIEND OF LITTLE CHILDREN, Teachers' Guide for Grade One. (Ryerson, 60c.)

STORIES OF GOD AND JESUS, Teachers' Guide for Grade Two. (Ryerson, 60c.)

JESUS AND HIS FRIENDS, Teachers' Guide for Grade Three. (Ryerson, 60c.)

THESE books are the product of a succession of committees, first English and then Canadian, facing the problem of teaching Religion without sectarianism in the public schools of Ontario. The Department of Education declares that they are provisional and experimental and are offered for criticism by teachers and others, evidently with the hope that something better may be devised after all criticisms are received. Even so, teachers are warned that each Guide is merely a walking-stick, not a crutch.

Probably the lessons as outlined would be admirable in Sunday Schools of the prevailing Ontario type, although even there the practice of watering-down Scripture is open to objection. Probably also they would serve a good purpose in small communities where the population is homogeneous in race and creed. But for cities, crowded with all sorts and conditions of children, it seems to us that something more general is needed, after the style of the ancient prophet's dictum "to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." That is a program for every creed. The aim should be to teach, not Scripture, not even Christianity, with its constant stress on the Founder as boy and man, but Religion; the sense of each individual's responsibility to the one God.

Dry Nannie

ASSISTANT HERO, by Gene Coughlin. (Oxford, $2.50.)

AS FOR the painful humors of Army Life Private Hargrove milked that goat some time ago. Mr. Coughlin tries it again, but in our opinion Nannie has gone dry.

Varied Fare

THEY DARE NOT GO A-HUNTING, by Dorothea Cornwell. (Dodd, Mead and Co. $3.00.)

THE BUILDING OF JALNA, by Mazo de la Roche. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

ROAD TO THE OCEAN, by Leonid Leonov. (McClelland and Stewart, $3.25.)

By W. S. MILNE

MISS CORNWELL wrote a novel to win a ten thousand dollar prize, Miss De la Roche wrote one to round out a profitable and popular series, and Leonov wrote one because he had something to say. All three of them have adequately fulfilled their purposes.

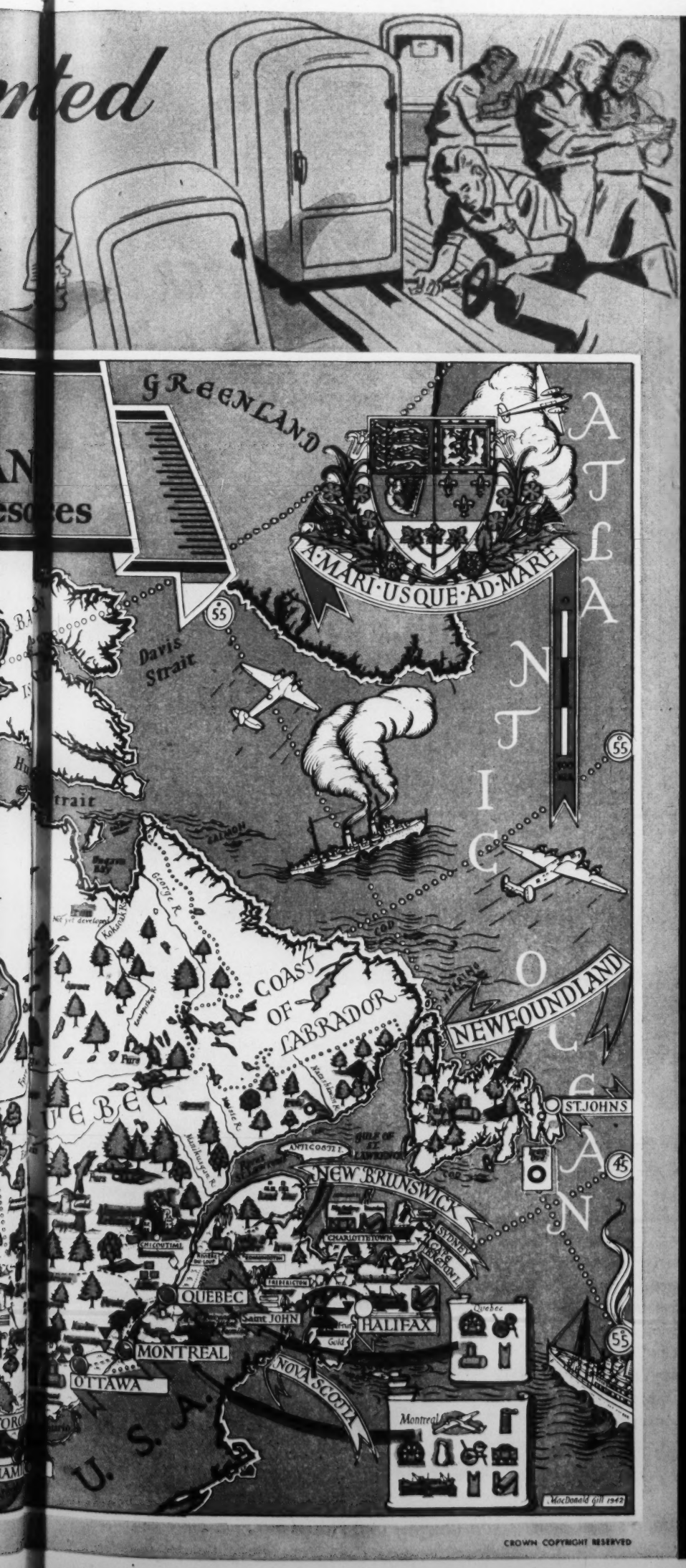
The first of the trio is a readable if not very important story about quite believable young people who fall in love and quarrel and make up and marry and have babies. The central character is a young girl whose mother dwells on a past tragedy and devotes her life to seeing that her daughter has no contacts with the world that may bring into her life a similar sorrow. Needless to say, the girl breaks away and marries. How her warped upbringing twists the pattern of her married life is the theme of the balance of the story. Since this novel has been awarded a big cash prize, one need scarcely add that the potentially tragic elements have been eliminated before the end of the story, and all ends happily.

The "Jalna" series is too well known to require much more than a mention. The present volume tells of how Adeline—"Gran"—in 1850 emigrates to Canada with her husband, Captain Whiteoaks, how they lived first in Quebec, then moved to Upper Canada, built Jalna and a church near it, and founded the dynasty that has furnished material for eight other novels. This is probably the slightest of the nine. It is simply a series of episodes of the "Roughing It in the Bush" sort. There is no development or evolution of the characters, and some of them remain inert figures to the last. Miss De la Roche too won a large prize, with "Jalna", but it is not likely that this prologue to the series would have been as widely acclaimed if it had come first.

"Road to the Ocean" is a confusing and difficult book, but one feels that most of the difficulties and confusions spring from the fact that the author had so much he wanted tremendously to set down. One gets a sense of life and reality and power from it, so that one can put up with the real struggle that parts of it entail. Come to think of it, most of the great novels of the world are pretty poorly constructed, judged by text-book formulae.

This is a tale of modern Russia in the making, working out her Plan with fallible human material. Its author has been highly honored in his own country, so that one may take his picture as authentic. There is a tremendous list of characters, each vividly and carefully drawn, even the momentarily glimpsed tramp by the roadside. Most of them live in two worlds, an outer world of sensation and act, an inner world of dreams, strivings and conflicts. Unfamiliar and unwieldy Russian names, with the Russian fondness for diminutives, add to the difficulty of following the story. A list of characters, with their name-variants in brackets, and an identifying tag, would be a great clarifier for the foreign reader.

The central figure is a Soviet official, a railroad engineer, symbol of the older generation of the new Russia. Out of the chaos of the present, he dreams of a world-future in which man the worker will be triumphant, even as he realizes, tragically, the weakness and stupidity and even viciousness of the human material out of which he and his co-workers are trying to fashion a gallant, shining world. This is probably the truest and most gripping picture of Russia as she was just before the war that we have yet had access to. Few of us would wish to trade our comfortable pre-war civilization for the one pictured here, but we are made to feel that the new Russia, for all its stumbling, is at least in motion, and that upwards. This is a really important book.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

I, Too, Meet People: Dog Is Passport to a List of Acquaintances

By FREDERIC MANNING

OVER and over again I have heard it said that newspaper writers meet such interesting people and I have never heard a newspaper person deny it. Well, there are other ways of meeting people I have found. They are not usually very interesting, some are certainly not likeable, but I meet them. This comes under the heading of Airing the Dog.

Some dog owners and walkers I know, seem to have their more interesting encounters in the evening, after dinner. Me, I do my encountering in the morning after breakfast, usually in the back lane but occasionally on the next street. It may be that Junior (our Scottie) and myself are well-known landmarks, or whatever, but the people we meet still seem strange and varied.

There is the woman, shrill of voice, who appears occasionally with a large hybrid Newfoundland. Junior pays no attention to him whatever but as soon as the woman sees us she calls her dog into her garden, for all the world as if my small animal would chew up her near-Newfoundland. I'm hoping he will try some day.

Jittery Doberman

Another woman has a wire-haired terrier, always on the leash. He is an evil beast and howls loudly as soon as he sees us and continues to do so as long as we are in sight. The woman is always rather apologetic so I am a bit undecided whether her terrier is howling at Junior or at me.

There is another dog, and owner, we encounter frequently and, like the others, Junior never appears to glance in his direction. It is a Doberman. The owner usually pauses and explains how nervous her dog is. If it is not on the lead it passes us at forty knots an hour, which is about thirty more than Junior can do. The only dog Junior is still curious about is a Peke. When it is standing still it is difficult to know which way it is headed and Junior seems baffled at each encounter.

But we also meet dog-less people. I am interested by some of the old family retainers in our neighborhood. Some have been with the same family for almost a year. That is a story I should like to go into one day. How do people do it? We consider one who has been with us a month as having practically brought us up.

An elderly one we meet occasionally is always dressed in a very white, very starched cap and uniform. When she sees us she complains about the non-collection of ashes and surveys two small preserving kettles full, debating whether she should empty them in the lane, and serve the dustmen right, or leave them to be run over by motor cars. I think she does both on alternate days. She makes some sort of cooing noise at Junior and goes away muttering. Lately I have noticed that Junior is catching this habit.

Another maid has looked at us stonily for almost two years but so far no flicker of recognition has crept across her face. It is so like London before the war it almost makes me homesick—almost. Junior extends, for him, an almost exuberant greeting to the Scottish cook at the end of the street. It is always mutual, a sort of refugees-in-a-foreign-country effect.

One big business man wheels his car out regularly, looks up and down at my dirty flannels and too short pull-over, bows distantly and drives on quickly.

Another big business man unbent early this Fall to say he had met a friend of mine at a summer resort (pause). It seems he was quite a decent sort, for a musician, even played a good game of golf. This big business man couldn't remember my friend's name, or where he lived but he was a very good friend of mine (another pause). The B.B.M. looked at me to supply the name.

Bowing Terms

The description was somewhat inadequate. I knew a number of musicians even conductors, who had been away for the summer, strange as that seemed to the B.B.M. He continued to look at me expectantly but as I didn't do any guessing that ended that.

We are now back on bowing terms only again.

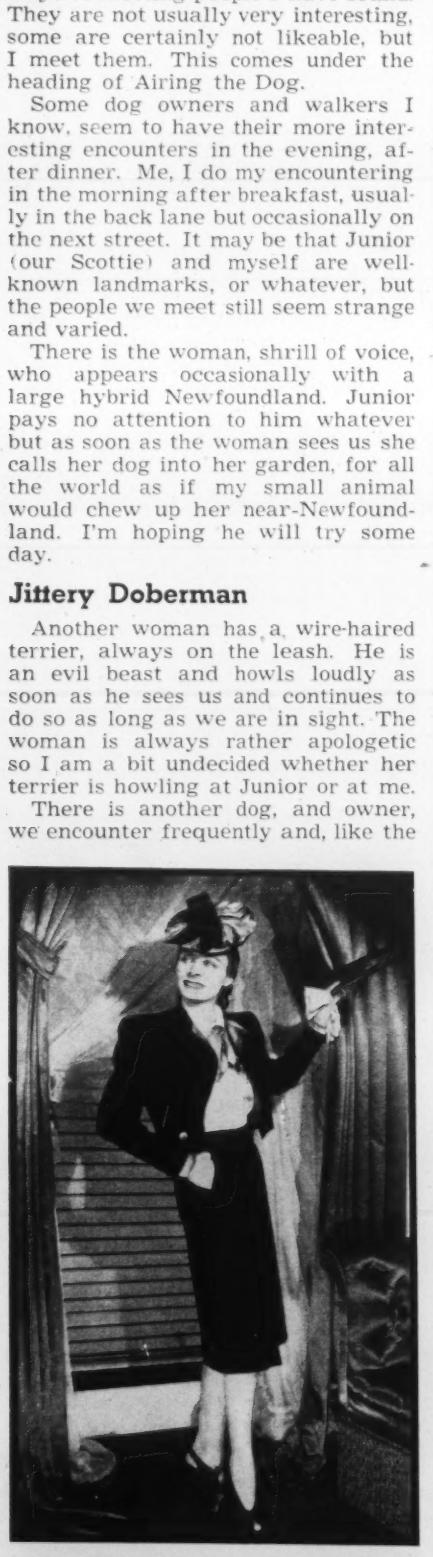
I have had two jobs offered me on my walks. I can't exactly blame our bloodhound for them but I dare say they were prompted by what my sister calls my dog clothes. The clothes are more or less adequate as a covering in summer, and warm in winter, beyond that they have nothing to recommend them.

This past summer a woman stopped me on one of our walks. She explained that she often saw me walking with my dog so I probably had a lot of spare time. It seems her gardener-by-the-day had left and would I like the job?

Recently another woman hailed me. Her reason for doing so was the disappearance of her furnace man. The ashes were piling up and any day now the snow would be doing the same, the windows needed washing and the storms put up, and had I a long enough ladder?

When I explained that I was in much the same position as herself she gave me an all over skeptical look and swept on. Those dog-clothes again.

Yes, even outside the newspaper business you meet, well—if not interesting—at any rate, people.



New York Dress Institute.

Suits coming up for this Spring, fresh and engaging in their newness, depart from the classic and branch off into many trends and versions.

A navy blue Eton jacket suit from the "Chopin Series" of clothes adapted by a New York designer from the George Sand costumes of the forthcoming film, "A Song to Remember." (Upper left.) Ascot collar of white crepe blouse and cut of the jacket revers, striped in surah to match the necktie, are reflections of early Nineteenth Century men's fashions.

The slimly fitted tunic suit in red, navy and white wool checks is worn with a towering white lace turban. Huge jewelled buttons on the blouse of white crepe catch the eye above the waistline, below turnback cuffs.

Checks combined with plain (lower left). A pink kerchief and pink crepe blouse tone with the pink, black and white woolen jacket, bloused above a diminutive waistline. The slim but walkable skirt is in black wool.

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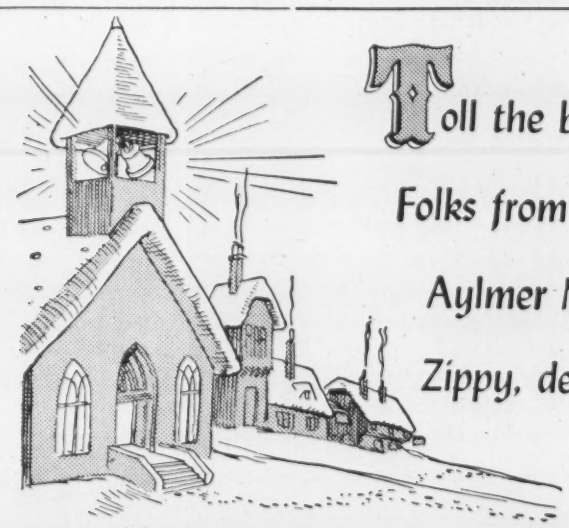

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12

Commentary: Votes Don't Count Unless You Have French Eyes

By ULRIC MIGNON

GILLIAN entered the living-room on her way from bath to bed.

"I suppose," she said in a tone of speculative pessimism, "that I couldn't stay up till ten tonight?"

"You suppose correctly," her mother assured her. "Why, dear?"

"Oh, I just wanted to hear who gets in. They're broadcasting the election results, you know."

Recollection flashed through my mind of recent handbills displaying depressing faces with legends beneath them . . . "Re-elect O'Toolihan. Rugged Individualism", "Catchpole for Mayor. The Thinker's Choice", and so forth.

"So they are," I said. "I'd forgotten. But why the sudden interest, Gill?"

A horrible sententiousness came into her voice.

"Miss Buttock—she's our Social Studies teacher—says every Intelligent Citizen ought to take an interest in current affairs. I hope Catchpole gets in. He's a Liberal. I'm a Liberal too."

"Are you?" I said. "I'm an alligator."

I slid from my chair and began to wiggle my behind with the slow rhythm of one who would lash a long and scaly tail. Gillian hesitated, then the jungle claimed her. Sloughing the veneer of civic consciousness, she snarled and advanced upon me with the wary gait of a tigress going down to her drinking-place. . .

None the less, when she learned next morning that the Thinker's Choice had prevailed, her elation knew no bounds. She executed a wild dance round our bedroom, singing at the top of her lungs:

"Catchpole's in! Catchpole's in! Hooray for the Liberals! Catchpole's in!"

Her mother watched in silence. At last she said to me quietly:

Way They Carry On

"Do you know, dear, that's just the way people carry on at political meetings. She hasn't the faintest idea what she's shouting about. Makes you think, doesn't it?"

Little did Miss Buttock realize what curses were invoked by us upon her well-intentioned head during the next week or so.

Skis and skates lay idle while Gillian crouched at her radio, nodding gravely whenever some idiot pointed with pride or viewed with alarm. She deluged us with questions we couldn't answer. She wrote laboriously in a fat exercise book labelled in large print: CURRANT AFFAIRS.

Then one evening a sepulchral voice from her room told us that she was once more following the exploits of the Phantom instead of the dubious deductions of Pockington Droop, the news analyst.

Her mother looked at me and smiled.

"Thank God!" she breathed.

She got up and went over to pick a magazine from a pile on the table. Presently I heard her exclaim "Hello! Here's that notebook of Gill's. I wonder if we dare. . ."

We dared.

Currant Affairs

"The first thing we have to learn in Currant Affairs is the Ruderments of Politics.

"Politics are divided into three parts. There is the Conservative part, the Liberal part, and the Cee Cee Effers. The Conservative and Liberal parts are really the same, but the Cee Cee Effers keep attacking everybody with planks from a political platform.

"The Government is worked by votes, but votes do not count unless you have French Eyes. NOTE. Women got French Eyes when Suffrijets started hitting the King with umberellas. Voting is done by going to the nearest Poling Booze. Thus we get what is known as True Representation.

"The Government of Canada sits in Ottawa. The ordinery members of Parliament sit in the house of Commons and people called Senniters sit in the Sennit. If the Senniters do not like what the members want to do, they say Veeto! and the members have to think of something else. They do not say Veeto! very often, though, as this causes an Uproar in the house and most of the Senniters are rather old.

"There is also a Cabbinet in Ottawa which is filled with ministers who work in ministeries. We must not confuse them with the ministers who work in churches and believe in God. Their assistants are called Deputy ministers and have to be friends with all parts of Politics. Because of this they are known as civil servants instead of polititians.

Politics And Mayors

"Cities are looked after by Mayors. It does not really matter much what part of Politics a Mayor belongs to, because all he has to do is mend the roads and collect garbage.

"Currant Affairs also includes external affairs. This deals with imported wine, ambassaders, and relations in foreign countries. If you have an aunt say in prison in Mexico, the Canadian consol will get her out. This is Diplomacy and is very clever.

"Democracy, which is what Canada is, was started by a fewdal baron named St. Simon de Montfort, who thought everyone ought to have French Eyes. He developed later into wigs and Tories, which afterwards became Conservatives and Liberals. The Cee Cee Effers only started when people got very poor under Democracy.

"Thus we have the best sort of Politics in Canada, because you can say what you like about anybody, only if you say too much about the Government the Mounted Police will get you. These are very dangerous also for drug-feends and they wear red coats.

"I have now delt with the Ruderments of Politics. In my next chapter I will explain an important external affair called the Greek Crisis."

Here the manuscript came to an abrupt end. Just as we had finished reading it, the Intelligent Citizen herself appeared in the doorway. Her glance fell on the book in my hands.

"Oh," she remarked indifferently, "I thought I'd thrown that away."

"Thrown it away!" I said. "What about the Greek Crisis?"

She shrugged her shoulders.

"I gave it up," she informed me. "Nobody seems to understand it at all. You see, these poor guerrillas—"

It was a chance not to be missed. I lurched towards her on bowed legs, prognathous and terrible, arms swinging below my knees.

"I'm a gorilla," I announced.

Gillian eyed me wildly. Then she leaped for cover behind a chair and began to blaze away at me with an imaginary machine-gun.

"And I," she shrieked, "I'm a liberator!"

Anne Gwynne, starlet of the cinema, wears the jumper dirndl type of ski suit of navy blue gabardine, with an oak leaf pattern appliqued around the yoke and pockets in a lighter shade of blue. Underneath is worn a natural color balloon cloth blouse with a navy blue zipper and piping. The hand-blocked wool challis scarf is blue with a colorful flower pattern. Her hand crocheted mittens are blue and white with colorful flower embroidery and black ski boots and blue and white socks complete costume. Lanz of California.

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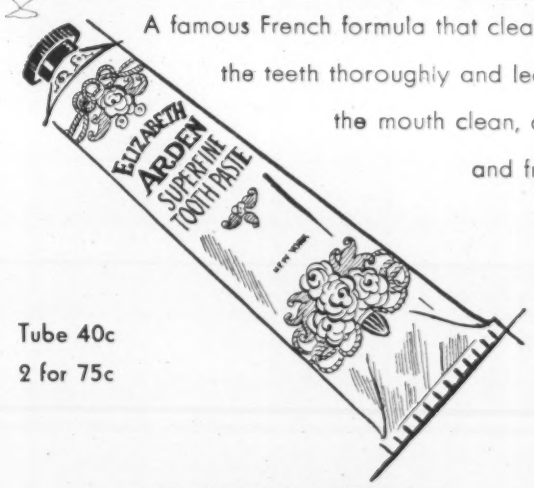

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AFFECTION MEANS A LOT TO YOUR BABY

By MEREDITH MOULTON REDHEAD, Ph.B., *Baby Counsellor of Heinz Home Institute*

● So much emphasis is placed on the importance of rigid schedules in a baby's life, that show of sufficient affection is often neglected. Your day may be crowded, but nothing can be more important than time spent with baby. By all means assume charge at mealtime. And in the selection of baby's foods, let quality be your guide. Heinz Baby Foods are made by a company famous 75 years for foods of outstanding flavour, uniformity and dependability.

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MADE IN CANADA

CONCERNING FOOD

The Day of the Big Blizzard and a Triumph of the Householder

By JANET MARCH

NO LONGER do we have to listen to old timers' stories about how it snowed when they were young. It snowed recently when they were old in such a handsome way that their fanciest recollections of drifts were knocked into a cocked hat. As soon as it was daylight, and surprised citizens gave up sinking knee deep in an effort to reach street cars which were themselves stuck fast in the snow, the question of food came up. Getting to work might be impossible but getting somewhere to buy milk, bread and meat was another matter. Dressed in ski pants, or with slacks tucked into boots, or in some other makeshift which would bridge that horrid gap above the top of an overshoe, the hungrier ones set out to buck the drifts. First you had to find an open shop, or a stuck milk truck. If you spied people through the swirling snow coming along clutching bottles of milk you leaped into your overshoes and were away with all the zest of a true milk hound. Bread was lighter to carry and on the whole easier to come by, but the butcher's counters looked very like Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

The days of the storm proved the triumph of the small householder. The people with big houses had a far worse time for they had too much snow to shovel themselves, they were not used to carrying home in their hands everything which their household ate, and the non-arrival of the snowbound furnace man brought them face to face with all the unknown horrors of drafts, clinkers and ashes. Little Mrs. Jones in her six room bungalow skied home with her groceries on her back in a knapsack, and dug herself a modest path along her twenty-five foot frontage, and stoked her own furnace. Mrs. Vere de Vere struggled fruitlessly on the telephone trying to persuade the butcher to walk her order down himself. "I'm not an Eskimo. Open a can," said the butcher briefly. There is a moral in all this—something about division of wealth for the wealth owner's own good—you work it out.

If we get one more blizzard some one will dream up a colored ad of a brave new world when every house has its own automatic snow-blower, and bull-dozer—some more of that darned equipment to keep oiled and greased. Certainly it's time for a family sized snow-plow to lash to the bumper of the car, shovels are definitely old fashioned.

The March family did very well in the storm. Shaking the snow off the seven year old's parka I said humbly to the butcher, "Just give me anything you have." It turned out to be the best steak we'd eaten for years, and the pint of cream bought from a milkman who had no milk left made the deep apple pie taste pretty fine. We ate well and gave no thought to the snow shovelling of tomorrow while we listened cozily to the radio announcing long strings of events which would now not happen.

The day after the storm the local grocer presented us with a small can of salmon, a commodity which is so rare as to be almost forgotten, but its flavor reminded us that fish is very fine food. To a great many people fish used to mean canned salmon and nothing else so they have just cut fish right off their diet. There are lots of other forms which are very good. How about trying this—

Cheese and Fish Casserole

½ can of peas
2 fillets of fish (about a pound and a half)
1½ cups of milk
2 tablespoons of butter
2 tablespoons of flour
1 teaspoon of salt
Black pepper
¾ cup of grated cheese
2 tablespoons of oil
¼ cup of bread crumbs

Put the peas in the bottom of a shallow greased baking dish, and on them place the fish cut up in pieces of a convenient size for serving. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and the oil and put in a 400° oven for about ten minutes. Melt the butter, stir in the flour and the salt and pepper, add the milk and stir till the sauce thickens. Then take it off the heat and stir in the grated cheese. Pour this cheese sauce over the fish, sprinkle with the bread crumbs and brown in a hot oven.

Smelts frozen stiff have a better flavor than the ones you get in the warmer parts of the year, and they are one of the least troublesome of fish to prepare. If they are very small you don't even have to clean them, but if they are the bigger ones you just cut off their heads and slit them up the front and hold them under the cold water tap. Dip them in egg and breadcrumb and sauté in fat or oil according to your choice.

Some people think that cod is not a very interesting fish to eat, but if you boil it very carefully with a dash of vinegar and a little thyme in the water, drain it well and pour this tomato sauce over it it's good.

Tomato Sauce

2 cups of canned tomatoes
1 onion
2 teaspoons of salt
Pepper
½ teaspoon of ground cloves
1 teaspoon of granulated sugar
2 tablespoons of oil
1 bay leaf
2 tablespoons of tomato catsup.

Slice the onion and cook it slowly in the oil for about five minutes, then add all the other ingredients, cover the pan and let the sauce simmer for fifteen minutes. Then fish out the bayleaf and pour over the fish and serve.

Kidney Stew

2 beef kidneys
2 large onions, sliced
2 tablespoons flour
½ cup cold water

Wash kidneys, split and remove fat and white membranes. Soak in salted water 2 hours. Drain and cut into pieces. Place in saucepan with onion and cover with water. Bring to boil, drain and again cover with water. Cover and simmer 1½ to 2 hours or until tender. Mix flour to a smooth paste with water, add to kidneys and cook until thickened. Season to taste. Serve hot with mashed potatoes.

Fried Veal Kidneys

2 veal kidneys
2 tablespoons seasoned flour
1 egg, beaten
3 tablespoons drippings

Wash kidneys, split and remove fat and membrane. Soak in salted water 30 minutes. Drain, dry thoroughly and cut into ½-inch slices. Dip in flour, egg and flour again. Sauté in hot drippings 5 minutes, turning occasionally so kidneys will brown evenly.

Baked Apple Jelly Whip

2 cups unsweetened applesauce
½ cup currant jelly
3 eggs, separated
2 tablespoons sugar
½ cup chopped almonds
¼ teaspoon almond extract

Combine applesauce and jelly, working them lightly together with a fork. Spread 1 inch thick in lightly-greased baking dish. Beat egg yolks until light; add sugar. Fold in beaten egg whites, then stir in the almonds and the extract. Spread on top of applesauce mixture and bake in moderate oven (350) 20 to 25 minutes.

Boiled down to half its original volume, cider is a fine sweetening agent. Mincemeat has more depth of flavor and greater fragrance when part of the liquid is boiled-down cider. Simmer apples into a sweet sauce with cider, in the oven or on top of the range, without any sugar, whatever.

Steamed Baked Apples

Wash and core apples. Place on a rack in a deep pan and add enough water to just touch the rack. Cover tightly, and place over very low heat. Steam 45 minutes. Remove apples carefully to shallow baking dish. Sprinkle each with sugar and a dash of allspice. Put a bit of butter in the centre. Add a few raisins, if desired, and pour the water from the steaming pan over them. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) for 15 minutes.

A DREAM THAT CAN COME TRUE

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For each cup required, just put into a jug one teaspoon of FRY'S and one of sugar ...mix *dry*...add enough cold milk to make a smooth paste...then fill up with hot milk..stir and SERVE.

A CUP OF FRY'S IS A CUP OF FOOD

THE DRESSING TABLE

No, Don't Hang Them on a Hickory Limb, Do Go Near the Water

By ISABEL MORGAN

TO all intents and purposes Canadians engaged in the business of clothing other Canadians live in the other hemisphere. When the weather is warm and balmy and the feminine half of the population is frisking about in cool cotton frocks, their thoughts belong to things such as next winter's coats. When the wind she blow lak hurricane not only on Lac Champlain but elsewhere, too, and the weatherman is talking cozily of a new low being reached tonight—it is then that bathing suits and other articles of summer apparel are coming into existence.

All of which is a lengthy and, we hope, plausible explanation of why this column was present recently at a Spring showing of swim suit originals by Rose Marie Reid. For our money, Mrs. Reid is one of the brightest young designers this country has produced—though, heaven only knows, up to now bright young designers have received little encouragement to air their talents in this the land of the Maple Leaf, our emblem dear.

Young and so personable we mistook her for one of the mannequins before introductions straightened out matters, Mrs. Reid is simply and unselfconsciously proud of her designs, nor does she hesitate to use words such as "modesty" and "decency." Mrs. Reid lives in Vancouver. She is a swimmer and her husband is a champion who has hung up several swimming records. Living near a pool managed by her husband she had ample opportunity to observe the frequently startling embarrassments of precariously-fitting bathing suits. She has always loved to sew, so made one swim suit the way she thought it should be made. Ergo, now she is in her seventh season as a manufacturer of swim suits and is the employer of 190 persons.

Dress Details

The Toronto showing with a couple of sun-lamp tanned Powers models and some local talent doing the modelling, took place in the backstage atmosphere of the studio of a prominent commercial photographer, with the audience seated at small white clothed tables.

In styling and refinement of detail Mrs. Reid's swim suits are as interesting as dresses. Rickrack braid is used to outline panels down the front or in border effects around skirts. She likes the spirited effect of narrow bands of peasant embroidery, embroidered scallops. Printed fabrics are paired with plain, and two-color effects are used in all sorts of ingenious ways. The fabrics are bengaline, jacquard, satin brocade and a delustered satin with an acetate surface and a cotton back, tightly woven so that it remains crisp and fresh after dunking.

A two-piece suit in green jacquard has a bias skirt with wide panels outlined with pin-tucks. . . A bengaline suit trimmed with white ruffle braid has lacings down the sides to make it adjustable to the size of the wearer. . . Embroidered scallops outline the skirt of a suit of yellow delustered satin with a conventional flower embroidered in the dip of each scallop. We liked the perfect fit of the suits in the region of the bra and over the diaphragm, and the beautifully fitted under-panties of matching material—important considerations in a swim suit for one who sets any store on modesty, which Mrs. Reid does.

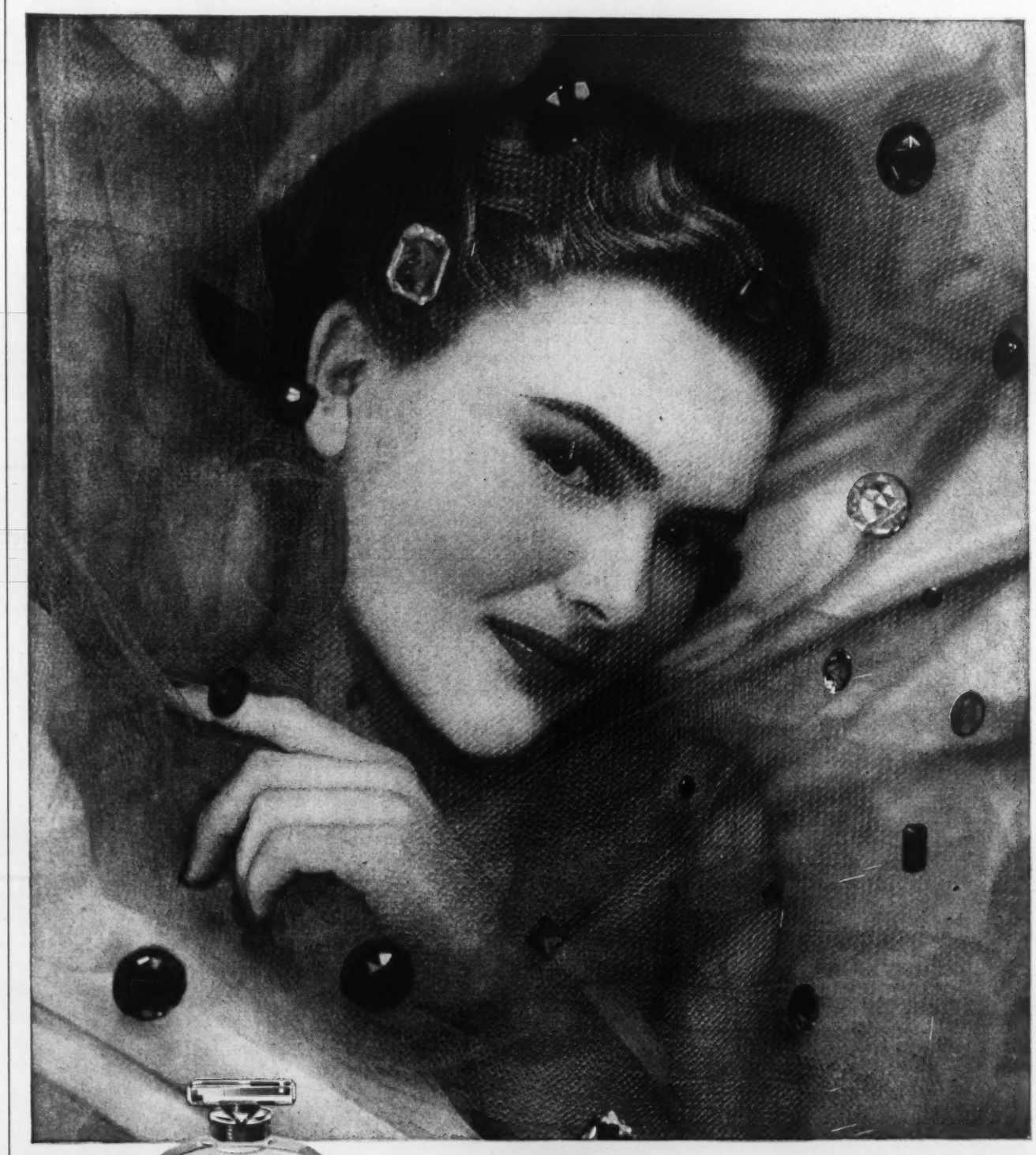
One of the suits that we recall with special fondness is the semi-classic suit in the colorful Canadiana print designed by Mrs. Reid after a search of libraries and museums for authentic source material. "Canadiana" is a stunning, colorful print in greens, tawny browns and orange on white. Look at it closely and you find the totem pole, an Indian squaw with papoose, the maple leaf, a spray of dogwood, a canoe—all the motifs that are regarded as peculiarly Canadian. This is the first of a series of Canadian prints.

Deep Sea Fishing

The "Lobster" suit has one of these enormous crustaceans outlined in red embroidery across the front. An effective color this, on porcelain blue with ocean waves outlined in red on a scalloped skirt. Marine life also supplied the theme of "Starfish," a spectacularly wonderful suit. Of lacquer white delustered satin it is scattered with several padded red starfish spangled with tiny mirrors that should flash and gleam as dramatically under the sun as they did under the spotlight when we saw them. This is glamor stuff but, even so, will survive a frolic in the briney.

Under the heading of Things to Come is the Plastylon suit in an all-over black and white feather print touched with brilliant flame color. The material belongs in the nylon family tree, is slightly elastic to give oomph fit in a swim suit, is very light and dries quickly. And there will be but a few such suits in the shops come Summer because at present the fabric comes under the heading of a rarity. A little of it has been released for experimental purposes, but most of it is being devoted to essential war purposes—such as ropes to tow gliders. These suits, if and when one is lucky enough to find them in the shops, will cost about twenty dollars.

The loose curls of this Antoine coiffure are caught with a jeweled pin.



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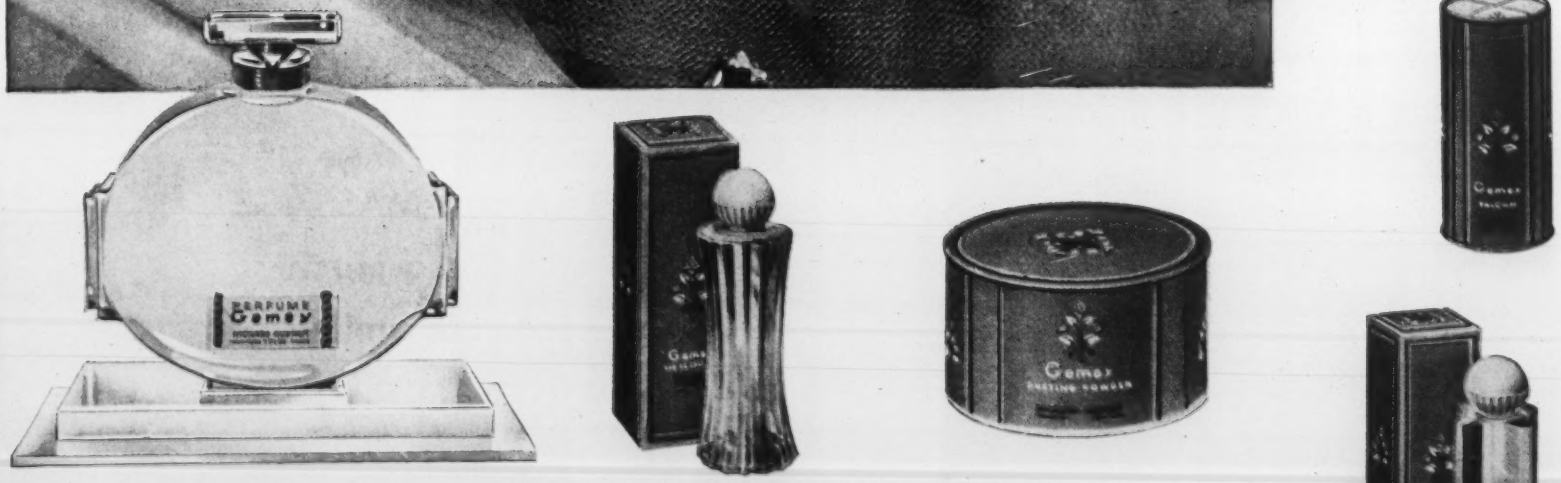

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BY RICHARD HUDNUT

FEATURED AT BETTER COSMETIC COUNTERS FROM COAST TO COAST

MUSICAL EVENTS

Toronto Symphony Orchestra in a Variety of Compositions

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE incorrigible snow-king last week deprived subscribers to T.S.O. concerts at Massey Hall of the pleasure of hearing Larry Adler, an original genius who succeeded in elevating the humble harmonica to the status of a symphonic instrument. Mr. Adler has made previous appearances here, but there was interest in learning how he would measure up to the task of playing with or against full symphony orchestra. Originally Adler came from the east side of New York but recognition of his unique powers as a musician was first accorded him in London, England, where he astounded critics who had gone to hear him under the impression that he was an American freak.

The enormous part that T.S.O. is playing in the life of the community since it doubled its activities was demonstrated at two concerts last week. Despite adverse conditions the orchestra is playing magnificently; broad and noble in tone, and in expression wonderfully plastic and responsive to all demands in respect of nuancing.

Kalinnikoff Symphony

The principal offering at the Tuesday night concert was the first symphony of the Russian composer Vassili Sergeivitch Kalinnikoff, which grows in beauty on a second hearing. This work is not in any respect of the modern Russian order. It dates from the marvellously productive period which marked the Czarist regime during the latter half of the 19th century. Kalinnikoff was born in 1866 and died in 1901. Even then his health had long been impaired. His calling before he broke down was that of conductor of Italian opera at Moscow; but this symphony is truly national and individual. It must be almost as old as Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique", and the aptitude of the composer for gentle, refined melody is obvious. Especially memorable is the slow movement with an oboe solo accompanied by harp. There is plenty of variety as evidenced in the flamboyant quality of the scherzo and the stirring martial phrases of the finale. Sir Ernest's interpretation was marked by romantic beauty, minute grasp of detail and emotional urge.

The conductor always enjoys himself in the Prelude to Wagner's "Mastersingers",—in fabric and glowing inspiration one of the most gorgeous overtures ever composed. It was written in 1866 when Wagner was living in the lap of luxury for the first time, and very happy in the love of Cosima, daughter of Liszt who had left her husband, Franz von Bulow, to join him. The singular fact is that when "The Mastersingers" was first produced in 1867 it was von Bulow who worked like a slave in training the orchestra, while Hans Richter performed an equal service with the chorus. In the work Wagner set aside, for the time being, his theories about music drama and made a traditional though very lengthy and elaborate comic opera. In the story there is a croaking misshapen character, Beckmesser, whose theme comes in and out of the Prelude. This was a satire on the most noted critic in Europe, Dr. Edouard Hanslick of Vienna.

Sir Ernest played another famous overture to a very great opera, Mozart's "Don Giovanni". As it stands it is a beautiful and haunting work, but it was criticized when the opera was first produced at Prague in 1787 because it threw comparatively little light on what was to come. It was the last part of "Don Giovanni" to be composed and the orchestra got first sight of it at the final rehearsal on the day of the first performance. After his death, Mozart's widow, Constance, related that he had written the overture the night before. He was so tired that she had to freshen him with numerous glasses of punch, and stimulate his mind by reading fairy tales to him.

Rimsky Korsakoff's "Spanish Caprice" is always popular because of the brilliance and color of its music, though Spanish musicians say it is not Spanish at all, merely imitation, like most music of the same kind written by composers of other lands.

The Ernst Concerto

The "Pops" concert of T.S.O. three nights later was of unique interest because its chief feature was a Concerto almost unknown to modern listeners; that in F sharp minor by the Moravian violinist Wilhelm Heinrich Ernst (1814-1865). Ernst was a pupil of the great Belgian violinist De Beriot and throughout the latter stages of his career, idolized in Britain and Europe because of his technical brilliance and impassioned style. Naturally I never heard him play, but more than 30 years after his death I heard his violin—a Stradivarius of super-quality. On Ernst's death it had been purchased by a group of English admirers of Madame Norman-Neruda, later the wife of Sir Charles Halle. Shortly before the turn of this century she appeared in Massey Hall, and I shall never forget her light and graceful rendering of Bazzini's "Ronde des Lutins" on the famous fiddle. That fiddle was probably used for the first performance of the Concerto in F sharp minor, revived last week by the young Canadian violinist, Robert Graham.

Graham is an amazing young man. He is doing very well in his medical studies and at the same time keeping up his practice as a violinist. It was his third appearance with T.S.O. and the Concerto is as difficult a work in a virtuosic sense as he has ever attempted. Ernst obviously designed it for technical display. It is meagre melodically and in emotional content; but has showy characteristics the superb execution of which took the audience by storm. Graham is now the possessor of a Grand Amate violin of beautiful, resonant tone; and with his captivating ease made a complete conquest of his audience. By way of encore he rendered with fascinating elan a Paganini Caprice (unaccompanied).

The conductor was Ettore Mazzoleni who played with profound beauty of expression Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet"; and with elegance and intoxicating buoyancy works like the Overture to "The Bat", "Finlandia" and Glière's "Sailors' Dance".

Canadians will be sorry to learn of the recent death of Mrs. Harriet Beach, one of the most popular song composers of a former generation. "Ah Love but a Day" and "The Year's at the Spring" were heard on nearly every recital program forty years ago. She was also a distinguished instrumental composer. She was born in New Hampshire, and Boston was long the scene of her activities. Born in 1867, she had appeared as solo pianist with all the leading orchestras by the time she was 17.

THE FILM PARADE

Miracle of "Frenchman's Creek" and its Odd Effect on Miss A

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MISS A. came slowly to the surface of "Frenchman's Creek" and gave a deep suffocated sigh. I led her outdoors and after a while the brisk air seemed to restore her to normal consciousness. "What you need is a good strong cup of coffee," I said.

I ordered coffee, and Miss A. glanced with repugnance at the restaurant cup and its contents. "Oh don't you ever get sick, sick, sick of the stupid futilities of our lives!" she said; and I knew she was thinking of the sauterne and the glowing burgundy that Lady Dona St. Colomb served her Seventeenth Century French buccaneer in glasses a foot high.

"You'd better hurry and drink it up," I said, "If you want to get those flannelette night-gowns you were talking about before the store closes."

"Flannelette night gowns!" Miss A. said. She leaned forward excitedly. "Do you know what I'm going to buy? I'm going to buy a *robe d'intime*, of pale, pale, pale sheer trimmed with rows and rows and rows of Valenciennes lace."

"I know," I said, "Like the head bridesmaid's number that Lady Dona wore when she bounced and leapt 'round on the bed in Cornwall. . . You'd look pretty silly."

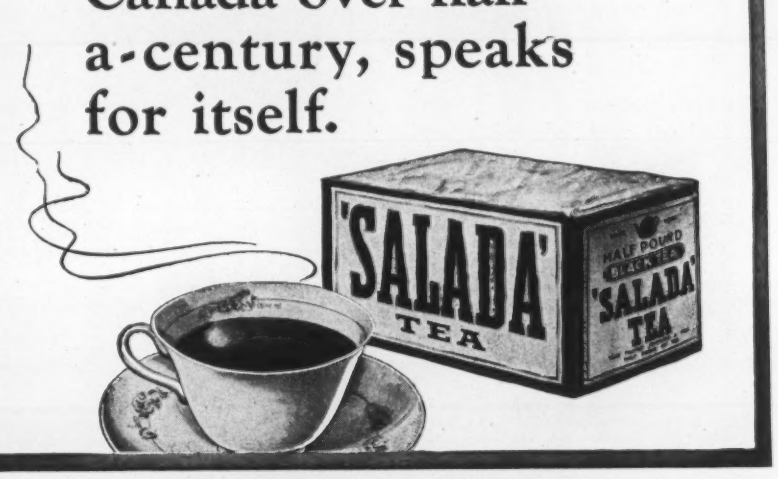
"She did not bounce and leap round the bed!" Miss A. cried angrily.

"She bounced and leapt like a hot panful of popcorn," I said. But it was no use. Miss A. was still deep under the spell of four million dollars' worth of production and the compelling prose style of Daphne du Maurier. "She was mad for life," she said, "A beautiful tempestuous woman married to a doltish sot of a man and longing to be free, free, free. . ."

I returned to my coffee. And after a moment I said, "How did you like the jade green silk one she wore

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Quality counts most— the steady growth of 'Salada' sales in Canada over half-a-century, speaks for itself.



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Never Ignore "Pink Tooth Brush"

For Brighter Teeth, Firmer Gums, use IPANA AND MASSAGE

(Continued from Page 24)

when the pirate undressed her and put her to bed in his cabin?"

"It was lovely too," Miss A. said, with a sigh.

HER attitude was certainly baffling. As a rule Miss A.'s moral sense is brilliantly alert and uncompromising. But now it seemed to be hazily but stubbornly suspended in the middle of the Seventeenth Century.

"You didn't think the circumstances rather odd?" I asked.

She looked surprised. "Why, no. I imagine pirates always carried an attractive stock of women's wear in their supply room."

"I mean, you didn't think Lady Dona was perhaps a little tiny bit loose in her behavior?" I asked.

"Why of course she was loose!" Miss A. cried. "She was so loose she rattled. But what about it? You wouldn't expect a Restoration Countess to behave like the President of a Home and School Club, would you? She was a woman of her century, spirited, reckless, a law unto herself."

"She was a mother," I reminded her sharply, "What would you think of a mother who went off on a business cruise with a French buccaneer leaving her two little children in charge of a pirate?"

Miss A. shrugged. "I've seen lots of mothers leave their little children in charge of nurse-maids when they'd have been a lot safer with pirates," she said.

I SAID after a moment, "Then you wouldn't take exception I suppose to Lady Dona's murdering Lord Rockingham by sticking a knife in his back and then dropping a suit of armor on him?"

"Certainly not!" Miss A. said, "Any woman with the natural instincts of a lady would have done exactly the same thing."

I finished my coffee and picked up the check. There didn't seem to be much point in arguing with someone three centuries away. "What I did seriously object to," Miss A. said, "was the hero giving her up and sending her back to her husband and children. Imagine! This beautiful tempestuous woman who had flung aside every convention and tie to follow him in his life of lawless adventure."

"Follow him!" I said, "she practically chased him bow-legged."

"And his saying that nothing had happened between them that would make her life a pretence," Miss A. said as she followed me out. "Did that strike you as a false note?"

"It struck me as a whopper," I said.

Miss A. nodded. "Nothing had happened between them," she said indignantly, "What kind of pirate do you call that?"

She telephoned me early next morning. "I've been thinking about 'Frenchman's Creek'," she said, "and frankly I'm really worried about it. I mean it's all right for older people like you and me, but what effect will it have on family groups and young inexperienced movie-goers? When you think of the moral implications. . ."

Miss A. was safely back in the Twentieth Century.

THE LONDON LETTER

Developments Announced by BBC Herald More Serious Journalism

By P. O'D.

NOT long ago the Director-General of the B.B.C. gave a talk on the future of broadcasting in this country and also in the Empire as a whole. For this country there is to be a much more elaborate radio menu—a choice of no less than three separate national programs, a great deal more music and of better quality, especially on the lighter side, greatly expanded news services, and, it is hoped, a rapid development of television. For the Empire, a much closer cooperation between the broadcasting systems of the Mother Country and the Dominions, so that something in the nature of Commonwealth broadcasting on a large scale can be evolved. Conferences for this purpose are to be held.

As an old newspaperman I must confess that I was chiefly interested in what Mr. Haley had to say about the future of the B.B.C. news-services and their relation to the Press. During the war the B.B.C. has built up a very extensive and very efficient news-service. So have the broadcasting systems of most other countries. This is the best-publicized war in all history. Never before has news been served up so hot and fresh or with so lavish a hand. You don't have to wait till a battle is over to hear about it. You can listen to it while it is going on.

War Services Will Stay

The public has got into the habit of receiving its news at first hand from the man on the spot; and the public likes it. Inevitably these war-time services will be succeeded by similar news-services in times of peace. Correspondents will be stationed in all the main centres and capitals of the world, and they will continue to give the chief news of each day over the air. The listener will only have to turn the knob on his radio set to hear everything of importance that is going on anywhere. With the development of television, it may not be so long before he will be able to see it as well.

How is all this going to affect newspapers? Are people likely to get out of the habit of reading the news, and take to hearing it instead? Mr. Haley says not, and as a lifelong journalist and former editor of The Manchester Guardian, Mr. Haley certainly speaks with authority. He knows both sides.

"It is no part of the B.B.C.'s function to become another newspaper," he says. "Many of the things the Press can do the B.B.C. cannot hope to do. The spoken word can supplement the written word; it cannot supplant the written word. The Press is one of our most enduring and vital heritages. Broadcasting has come to stay. In our different ways we must help each other to serve the public well."

War-time experience would seem to indicate that Mr. Haley is right. The hotter and more important the news over the air, the greater the rush for the news-stands. Having heard it, people want to read about it. Broadcasting has in fact very largely taken the place of the old-fashioned bulletin-board.

At the same time, it seems likely that the extension of wireless news-services will have a very marked effect on the character of newspapers. The "scoop" will lose a good deal of its value—a value that was always far higher in newspaper offices than among readers. The function of the newspaper will become much more one of comment and interpretation, the presenting so far as possible of the complete and considered picture.

This is a development that serious journalists will see little reason to regret. Newspapers in the future may be different. They may even be better. They will certainly continue to be necessary. In the words of Mr. Haley, "I do not believe anything could happen to weaken the importance of the Press."

Doctors and the Health Plan

Doctors are still arguing hotly for and against—not much for and mostly against—the Government's new National Health Service plan. The recent meeting of the British Medical Association devoted practically its whole four days to this vast and contentious subject. So far as a layman can make out from the accounts of its deliberations, the Association is in favor of the general idea of the National Health Service, but bitterly opposed to nearly all the means suggested for achieving it.

Chief among the features of the new plan to which the doctors object most strongly is the suggested control of medical services by local authorities. This the doctors refuse to have at any price. Considering the general level of intelligence among these authorities, and rating even at its highest their ability to deal with so technical a subject, no one can deny that there is ground for the medical view. The fears of the doctors may be exaggerated, but there is certainly some reason to fear.

Another very sore point is the universal character of the proposed Health Service. Those who need medical attention and can't afford to pay for it?—yes! But those who need it and can pay?—no, no, a thousand times no! Otherwise, there will be no fat to go with the lean, no whacking great bills to make up for the little ones—or rather no bills at all, for the doctors foresee everyone coming on "the panel", and the doctor himself little more than a salaried employee of the State. And this also doctors are resolved to fight to the last foxhole of the last staggered defence.

In the meantime, the B.M.A. is willing to negotiate. And there we must leave the great question for the present—possibly until the end of the war and the return to ordinary practice of all the younger doctors now with the Forces. They may take a rather different view from that of the elders.

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Sift together flour, baking powder and salt; add beaten egg yolks and milk. Add chicken, onion, grated carrot and melted fat and mix well. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in greased baking dish in hot oven at 425°F. for about 25 minutes. Serve with hot chicken gravy. 6 servings.
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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Nothing New About Smoke Getting in Eyes of Feminine Smokers

By PAUL DAVIDSON

TO HELP them through the current cigarette drought, some Canadian co-eds are said to be smoking pipes and cigars, while across the line American girls are chewing tobacco and taking to snuff. These practices have been hailed as epoch-making novelties and as another symbol of final female emancipation. As a matter of record, however, pipes, cigars and snuff are far from new among the "vices" of women, and the notion that smoking is a relatively recent habit among them is a major myth. Smoke has been getting into feminine eyes for centuries.

In a play written shortly after tobacco's first introduction into England more than 300 years ago, we find a character boasting of his tobacco: "'Tis right pudding, I can tell you; a lady took a pipe full at my hands, and praised it, fore the heavens." In another play of that time, "Fair Maid of the Exchange", an anxious suitor is advised to court his sweetheart by asking her "if she will take a pipe of tobacco". And in a contemporary comedy, a dandy offers his lady the following beauty-aid tip: "If you use it but at mornings when you rise, the divine smoke of this celestial herb will do your complexion most good of anything known."

Bess and Sir Walter

The popular misconception that women did not commonly smoke in western countries until the second decade of this century is probably accounted for by the preceding century and a half during which smoking was a cardinal sin in feminine society. Prior to that time, however, it was a very prevalent habit. During the Elizabethan era and, especially, throughout the reign of Queen Anne just about *every* woman, from the chambermaid to the Countess, smoked. The pipe was then the usual manner of inhaling and we are told by contemporaneous documents that the maidens handled their clay pipes "in a very graceful and ladylike manner". Although it is not on record that Good Queen Bess herself smoked, she did not (unlike Victoria) object to others smoking in her presence—as Sir Walter Raleigh, while her favorite, frequently did.

Even in that fancy-free era, though, there was occasional criticism just as there sometimes still is today. In "The Dutch Courtesan," an Elizabethan comedy, the housewife orders her servants to "perfume the parlor, it does smell of profane tobacco. I could never endure this ungodly tobacco". And in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Knight of the Burning Pestle" a grocer's wife complains, "Fie! this stinking tobacco kills men; would there were none in England: now, I pray, gentlemen, what good does this stinking tobacco? I warrant you make chimneys of your faces".

But these were isolated instances of criticism, and that golden age of tobacco tasting is better epitomized in these lines, written in 1650:

"Tobacco engages
Both sexes, all ages
The poor, as well as the wealthy,
From Court to the cottage,
From childhood to dotage,
Both those that are sick and the healthy."

That tobacconist's paradise ended, however, as abruptly as it had begun. "Society" decided that the habit had become too common—and the commoners forthwith followed suit. To outwit the imitative masses, Fashion then took to snuff; and fashionable English ladies and gentlemen continued their snuffing up through the years until the middle of the nineteenth century. (If snuff enjoys a considerable revival in the near future it will be because of necessity this time rather than *la mode*.)

Even before smoking became unfashionable, snuff had been in fairly wide use, as an early Dame lyrically avers:

"She that with pure tobacco will not prime
Her nose, can be no lady of the time."

It was during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries that snuffing reached its peak. Then ladies spent their waking hours inhaling the dark powdered tobacco from exquisitely wrought boxes designed by the finest craftsmen of the day. The German Queen Charlotte, incidentally, added a filip to the habit by mixing a teaspoonful of green tea into her snuff-box every morning.

During the entire time that snuff predominated, smoking was associated in England and America only with the underworld; though on the continent of Europe women, from crowned heads down, were inveterate smokers. The Empress of Austria, the Queen Regent of Spain and the Queen of Rumania were but a few who indulged. George Sand, the famous novelist, refreshed herself between stories by smoking numerous black cigars. And when the Empress of Russia forbade the Ladies of her Court to smoke in her presence they successfully struck on the grounds that nearly all of the female nobility of Europe smoked.

In Turkey, women looked upon cigars as "weak stuff". Girls of twelve smoked *petit* cigarettes, and when they attained the ripe old age of fourteen or fifteen had license to smoke as they pleased. Most of them smoked the *chibouque* or water-pipe, and the strongest of tobaccos were used.

The water-pipe played its leading role in the Harem bath where, a male Victorian chronicler somehow discovered, the Sultan's beauties "enter the bath about 8 o'clock in the morning; take their midday meal there and return home about three or four in the afternoon. During these hours of leisure the pipe is their constant companion . . . in the middle of the warmest room is a round terrace-like elevation. There are clustered, old and young, the snow-white daughters of Circassia, and the coal-black beauties of Soudan, and they beguile the hours with never-ending gossip, while around them rise the dense fumes of their pipes."

The remainder of Asiatic womanhood also smoked happily along, despite the stigma attached to the habit in Victorian England. Chinese women showed a marked preference for the water-pipe, and a hostess in China was considered impolite if she did not offer her feminine visitor the water-pipe and enquire of her whether she would care to "eat tobacco". Burmese women complacently smoked ten-inch cheroots, an inch in diameter at the thicker end. Philippine women also favored cigars.

Boudoir Smokers

In America itself, during Victoria's reign, it was considered ill-mannered for a man to smoke in the presence of women, and he was expected to avoid centres where the ladies were liable to congregate. Women were considered celestially feminine, and were expected to remain that way. However, by 1900 the smoke-stained pendulum was beginning to swing back; and very daring women took to smoking secretly in the privacy of their boudoirs. But, since misdemeanors are the most difficult of all things to keep hidden, these innovators were soon found out, and an increasing number of women in both America and England began to emulate them though their liberty to smoke in public was still far from won. (As little as thirty years ago the City of New York passed a by-law forbidding women to smoke in public places.)

It was the Great War, rather than any equal-rights campaign, which finally struck the death-knell for the opposition. Under the strain of war, smoking among women soared steeply, and by 1918 it was a generally accepted feminine habit which has never been seriously challenged since.

As the last war assured women's rights to smoke as and where they pleased, so this one has re-introduced them—after nearly two centuries—to the Clay and the Briar. Thus, the smoke-ring blown down the centuries has come full-circle,and no one now knows what the ladies, "God bless them," will do next!

• •

Black Velvet

By WILLIAM ALISON

London

I DO NOT suppose many members of the present House of Commons have ordered a Royal shandy as a pick-me-up. But in days gone by a Royal shandy was the favorite reviver of tired politicians. It consisted of a mixture of champagne and stout, what before the war you and I called Black Velvet, and was in great demand during all-night sittings at a time when the House of Commons had a much larger proportion of rich men than are in it now.

Mr. Robert Bradley, who is retiring after 40 years' service in the catering department at the House of Commons, for the last 23 of which he has been in supreme control, has been recalling to me something of the sumptuous times at Westminster, once called the best club in London.

Looking back to some of the Prime Ministers he has served, Bradley says that most of them were "normal eaters." Balfour's tastes were simple. Lloyd George would rather have two nice dishes than a lot of items. Ramsay MacDonald had no particular flair for specialized cooking.

Baldwin had a passion for beetroot.

The general tendency throughout Mr. Bradley's 40 years has been towards smaller meals. The old eight and ten course dinners are mere memories, although a few were still being served up to the outbreak of the present war.

With these meals in the old days sherry was taken as an aperitif, white wine with the fish, burgundy with the roast, champagne to follow, and port or liqueurs to finish up with. Then the satisfied diner could have a "good" cigar for twopence and the best obtainable for 1s. 6d.

Mr. Bradley recalls the famous Valencia Vat, which held 800 gallons of proof spirit. It had two taps. Supplies were drawn from it as required and broken down to 15 under proof. Today the whisky sold at the House is 30 under proof.

The Tired Vat

During the last war the Vat began to leak and had to be dispensed with.

The House of Commons has always been conservative about its food. The late Sir James Agg-Gardner, for years chairman of the Kitchen Committee, used to travel the Continent during vacations looking for special dishes.

He brought back the recipes and gave them to the chef, but, as Mr. Bradley says: "You cannot always reproduce a dish from a recipe. You don't know what was in the mind of the chef who prepared the recipe."

Every day Mr. Bradley has to cater without knowing how many customers he will have. The House may rise unexpectedly early or sit unusually late, thus upsetting his calculations.

But the motto over his desk is, "Don't worry. It may never happen."

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Martha and God and the Bright Blue Marble on a Dusty Road

By CONSTANCE BERESFORD-HOWE

IT HAD been decided suddenly that Martha was to go to Sunday school. "The child's a perfect heathen," complained her father. "When I was her age, I could rattle off whole chapters of the Bible: knew the catechism backwards: and this morning, coming home from church, she asked me what was God's first name! I tell you, something will have to be done." And so Martha, at half-past two that afternoon was scrubbed, brushed, given a dime and sent off to Sunday-school.

"Now, for pity's sake, try to keep clean between here and the church," said her mother. "Keep your dime inside your glove and you won't lose it. Wait—what is that dirt on your nose?"

"It's a freckle," said Martha miserably. "You tried to wash it off this morning, too."

Sunday Best

She left the house feeling ruffled and annoyed: the usual best-Sunday-clothes feeling. A wide-brimmed hat, secured under the chin with elastic, blue coat, white stockings, shiny shoes and buttoned gloves—all weighed on her soul. As soon as she was safely away from the house, she took off her gloves with a little "ugh" of satisfaction. The dime dropped into a crack of the sidewalk unnoticed. Martha walked on slowly, the gloves two bulges in her blue coat pockets.

Already the grey stone of the church was visible. Martha's pace slowed and she scuffed her feet in the dust. Over her shoes a cloud of golden motes rose and danced in the rich afternoon sunlight. Martha smiled with pleasure. She walked the next few yards with her eyes fixed on the ground, trailing a little wake of dust-clouds. Suddenly she spied something on the road—a glimpse of blue. Breathless with excitement, she knelt to burrow it out of the dust. A blue glass marble, clear as ice! Martha scrambled to her feet, holding the treasure tightly in her hand. With care she breathed on the little glass ball, then rubbed it on the front of her coat. It glittered in the hot sun. She sighed with satisfaction as she tucked it in her pocket. All the rest of the way to church, she thought of nothing but the blue marble resting safely in her pocket.

As she walked into the Sunday school classroom her hat was awry and the knees of her stockings were black from kneeling in the dirt. The other little girls in the class looked at her curiously. They were all neatly buttoned and starched and sat with dignity, their feet placed together on the floor. Martha took her allotted place in the circle of chairs with only a fleeting glance at her irreproachable neighbors. She pushed her hat back farther on her head and wound her feet into the rungs of her chair. The other little girls stared and giggled at the stranger. Martha felt a paralyzing shyness, but she turned to her neighbor in an effort to be friendly.

"Hello. What's your name?"

The neighbor looked disapproval from a pair of china-blue eyes.

"Eileen."

"Oh. Mine's Martha. This is my first time at Sunday school."

"I've got a gold star for coming three years without missing!"

Martha swallowed. She looked squarely at Eileen—shining pink face, stiff straw hat, immaculate shoes and stockings. Belatedly, she felt a guilty sense of her own shortcomings and fell silent.

Soon a tall, heavy-boned woman appeared and took a seat in the circle. "Now, girls! Quiet! Attention!" said Miss Smith briskly. "I have today's lesson here. Will you pass around the pictures, Eileen? Oh—are you the new pupil? What's your name?"

Martha said something inaudible.

"Mary? That's fine, Mary. Now you pay attention and you'll soon pick up the work. Everybody got a card? All right. Quiet, everybody! Let's all look at the picture."

Martha regarded her picture obediently. In four garish colors it depicted a man—a tall, emaciated man wearing a loose, white robe and a spiked yellow halo. Some smaller figures, also in vari-colored robes, stood nearby. A look of hopeless melancholy was on all the faces, especially that of the central figure. Martha decided that he must be sick—probably just out of the hospital with that white gown on. There seemed to be no other reason for his misery.

"Now, girls," said Miss Smith, "who is the tall man in the centre of the picture?"

All the hands but Martha's went up at once.

"Yes, Eileen?"

"That's the Son of God."

"Correct. Very good."

"No, it isn't," objected Martha.

Fair And Laughing

Miss Smith's brows drew together, but Martha pressed on. "That's not what God looks like at all," she protested eagerly. "He's a big strong young man with curly gold hair. He laughs out loud and swims and runs better than anybody. You can see his muscles move."

An awful silence fell while Miss Smith struggled for words. Martha settled back in her chair confidently. Hadn't she seen God with her own eyes one day on the beach? He had passed by in blue swimming trunks—tall, with fair hair, laughing, and her own father had said, "Young God—eh, Ruth?"

Miss Smith's hat was trembling with indignation.

"Here—you—Mary! Stand up."

"My name's Martha," she offered, but Miss Smith swept on.

"Little girl, that's a terrible way to talk. It's—it's blasphemy! Why, I've never heard such a thing in my life!"

The other pupils looked at Martha with limpid, innocent eyes full of horror. There was considerable stirring and tittering which inflamed Miss Smith further. The superintendent was looking at her class in surprise. Miss Smith's class was always the best behaved in the room. She tried to control her voice but it had a tendency to get shrill.

"Now, see here, Mary. Don't even let me hear you speak of—Jesus—in that way again. It's—it's shocking! It's certainly time you came to Sunday school. Now, sit down and don't let me hear another word from you today. Quiet, girls! Allison, you may tell us what's happening in the picture. . ."

Martha squeezed down on her chair trying to make herself as small as possible. She was desperately unhappy. For a moment the roomful of children and Miss Smith's dark face wavered in tears but Martha swallowed them down stubbornly. A bitter sense of injustice made her underlip go out and drew her eyelids down to hide her eyes. Had they ever seen God? No. Then what did they know about it?

The superintendent had come out into the middle of the room and the babel of noise in the room was stilled for a moment.

"Now, children, let us all kneel and say the Lord's prayer together."

Temptation

Everyone got off his chair and knelt facing it, with elbows on the seat. In the confusion, no two voices started the prayer at exactly the same time and the noise was tremendous. Martha knelt with her eyes tightly closed, hands against her face. Once she opened them slightly to take in the superintendent—a thin, elongated man with a habit of swaying back and forth on his long flat feet until Martha was sure he would fall either one way or the other, with a crash. By turning her head a little she could see Eileen's neat little person with its head bowed, eyes closed and feet together. There was a strip of unprotected pink flesh between her starched dress and white stockings. An irresistible urge, an awful resolve, entered Martha's mind and hesitated there, trembling. Once it was done she would be a branded criminal—an outcast. She would be sent home from Sunday-school in disgrace and be forbidden ever to return. She would never have to worry about religion again . . . and she leaned forward a little, with a smile. But, all at once, Martha's eye met Miss Smith's—large, dark and foreboding. At once she sank back on her heels again, her heart heavy.

The hour dragged on. After what seemed an eternity, a bell rang and the classes broke up. All the neat little girls stood around in groups talking but Martha fled openly from the haunts of the blessed.

Out in the blinding sunlight she dragged feet as heavy as lead along the pavement. Her shoulders drooped under an invisible burden. She looked into a bottomless well of misery. Sunday school! She would have to go back next week and the next! The girls would stare and giggle. Miss Smith would cry, "It's Blasphemy!" The superintendent would hurry over and exclaim, "Shame on you, Mary!"

She was nearly home when she remembered the gloves and stopped to put them on.

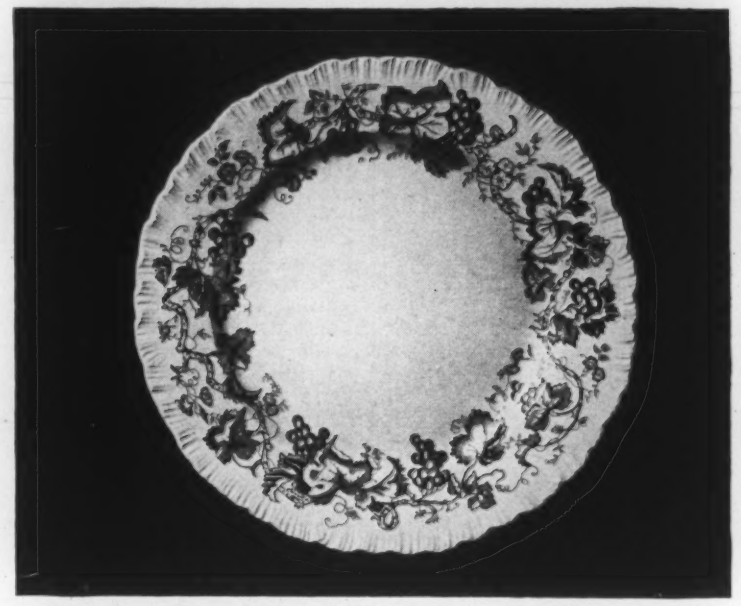
As she put a hand into her pocket the fingers closed around a smooth, round object: the blue glass marble. A thrill of joy went to the toes of Martha's dusty shoes. All at once she was happy again. A beautiful blue marble! Sunday school was a dream . . . and a week was very far away.

OBSERVATION

THE common cold is really such
You can't but feel it's much TOO much!

MONA GOULD

WEDGWOOD



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THE OTHER PAGE

Until Judge Rutherford Do Us Part: A Tale of Saskatchewan

By A. C. FORREST

WE HAD a great supper that first night at the Chesters'. Whenever I think of their backwoods homestead, I still remember what a wonderful meal we had. First there was fresh venison steak. It was out of season and against the law, but the deer were numerous that summer and they were hard on the crops. And the game warden never bothered the settlers. Then we had new potatoes fried, green peas, big ripe juicy tomatoes. To finish off there was fresh blueberry pie, the first goat's cheese I had ever eaten, and a pitcher of cold chalky goat's milk.

We had paddled twenty-five miles up the Beaver River that day. Our lunch on the island had been meagre and tasteless, and we'd reached the Chesters' riverside homestead late in the afternoon. Although they had never seen us before, when we told them that we were the soil surveyors from Regina they gave us a real welcome and invited us to stay for supper.

They struck us as a strange but dignified pair. They would be in their sixties I suppose, and although they were certainly well back in the sticks, they seemed to be living a happy and prosperous enough life there on the Beaver. Actually their place was just on the edge of the settled land, as far north as they could get, on the boundary between the newly homesteaded country and the great unsurveyed and uninhabited reaches north of the Beaver.

They had chosen a site by the rapids just below the ford, which was used by a few trappers and hunters who had squatted on some of the uncharted lakes to the north, and by the Indians when they moved up from the reserve each summer.

Their log house was a low rambling affair squatting on the bank above the noise of the rapids. They had started like most settlers by building one room, and then for several years they had added a new room each summer until they had quite a spacious place.

John Chester soon let one know that he was very proud of his wife. "She's a better shot than I am," he told us at the table. "She picked this young buck off down in my alfalfa patch. I'm experimenting with some for the seedhouse at P.A. He must have been a good three hundred yards from the house and she dropped him as neat as a pin."

Then he pointed to a beautiful set of antlers above the fire-place. "She got that one too. And these bear rugs you see lying around the floor, she got most of them."

After we had finished supper, he took me out to show me around the place. John liked to talk and he told me the story I suppose he had told every surveyor, trapper, fisherman or missionary who had stayed at his place.

IT SEEMS that about ten years before, the last of their family had married and left them alone on their prairie farm. The children had all wanted them to sell out and move into the village and retire. But they had always loved the woods in the north country, so they decided that they would move as far back as they could and settle down. And against the protests of their sons and daughters they had taken out their homestead on the Beaver and continued to stay there year after year.

Although they hadn't intended to work very hard, they kept a team of horses, two cows, some goats, and a flock of hens. His wife had helped him build the log house, and worked beside him while they cleared a bit of land. She helped all through the jobs of cutting, brushing, clearing, firing, grubbing and picking roots, all those things the settlers from the prairies had to do when they took up new land back in the bush. Finally they had got enough land cleared to feed their stock, and grow a big garden. They had a bit of money, and it didn't cost them much to live, so they didn't worry about a cash crop.

Every fall they went on a hunting trip north of the river. They would take their canoe and rifles and tent, and sometimes they would live back in the woods for weeks at a time. They would go berrying too, and they made a little money shipping blueberries and cranberries out south.

When first they went north they took a couple of trips out each year. But then the drought struck the prairies and many new settlers came in and took up land to the south of them. Supplies soon became easier to get, so they hadn't been out to Saskatoon or Prince Albert for several years.

AFTER we moved on with our soil-testing outfit I used often to think of the Chesters, and I occasionally got back up there for an evening or over Sunday. They were grandparents, but they were still so much in love with one another, and there was such a deep comradeship between them, that I couldn't help marvelling at it. "Yes, Mary can do any job as good as I can," John used to tell me. "And she likes this kind of life too," he would add with pride.

The new neighbors to the south used to laugh about the Chesters a little, and thought they were a bit queer. The ladies would try and get Mrs. Chester to come to their meetings, but she would always have some excuse. Sometimes if there was a concert or dance, they would both go, and they seemed to enjoy themselves too. But they wouldn't go anywhere by themselves.

They liked to go to church too. Actually there wasn't any church for miles, but the young Anglican minister from Beavermouth would come up to the Radiant school and hold a service sometimes, and the Chesters would usually walk down. They had been Anglicans on the prairie, but they would go to any service there happened to be. In the summer a student would come out from the Presbyterian or United Church colleges, and most of them used to like to stay for a day or two sometimes at the Chesters', and do some fishing and eat some of Mrs. Chester's good meals.

Then sometimes the Pentecostals or Nazarenes would move in and have revival meetings in the school for a week or two, and the Chesters would go to them too. They weren't the kind to get excited about religion, or talk about it much. "They're all trying to get to the same place in their own way," John used to say, and that was their reason for welcoming all the sects and denominations.

BEFORE we finished our job that fall I got back into the Beaver country again for a few days. So one night I went up to say good-bye to the Chesters. But there seemed to be something wrong. Mrs. Chester was usually very quiet and John did all the talking, but at supper that night Mrs. Chester tackled me about the second coming or something. She had a wild look in her eyes, and would argue at the drop of a word, always bringing the subject back to religion. John ate gloomily and didn't say a word.

After we had finished eating John

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LIQUID or TABLETS

and I went down to the river to try for a few pickerel, and I could see he was worried. "Mary's got interested in these Bible Students, or Jehovah's Witnesses, I guess they call themselves now," he told me. "There's a whole pack of them down by the Four Corners school."

The next Sunday I was staying at our boarding-house about three miles south of the Chester place. We were going to pull out of that section of the country the next day. And I was sitting out under a tree in the afternoon watching a few people going along the road, and thinking about what the folks had been telling me at dinner, about the Jehovah's Witnesses.

Apparently some chap had come through the community a few weeks before with a case of brightly colored books, and a phonograph with some of Judge Rutherford's recordings. Two or three new families in the Four Corners school area had gone for it in a big way, and they were having meetings in the school-house every Sunday afternoon, studying the Bible according to the interpretation of Judge Rutherford and his followers.

The phonograph player had visited Mrs. Chester and got her very interested. He'd loaded her down with a number of books, and she'd been going around to invite some of the settlers to come to the meetings at the Four Corners School.

As I sat there I could see a few people going along the road in the direction of the school. There was an Anglican service up at the Radiant School too, and I could see people turning along the north road in that direction. Some were walking, a few were on horse-back, and there was the occasional Bennett buggy and even an odd car or truck.

Then I saw a couple coming out of the bush along the north trail, and I recognized John and Mrs. Chester. They both looked to be dressed up and had walked down from their place on the Beaver. They came as far as the corner and then stopped. I could see them talking for a minute and it looked from the distance as though John were coaxing her to go along the north road toward Radiant.

Then they separated and I saw Mrs. Chester coming down the road towards the Four Corners School and the Witnesses' meeting. And John, he walked the other way along the road toward the Radiant School and the Anglican service. From where I was sitting it looked as though he were walking with his head down and his shoulders hunched over a little. And as I watched him go down the hill toward Radiant I thought that in the distance he looked like an old man.

Dirt Fleet: A Poem of the Ore Boats from Wabana, Nfd.

By LT.-CDR. FREDERICK B. WATT

ORE boats from Wabana,
Same old course we steer—
Slowly moving Newfoundland
Down to Whitney Pier.
Colliers out of Sydney,
Steaming on and on—
Never getting anywhere
Farther than St. John.
Toughy ships and scruffy ships,
Brothers of the coast,
Doing what we're told to do
Where we're needed most.

Fog forever off the Banks,
Dust beneath the chutes,
Thick enough to fill your pores
And your ruddy boots.
Dirt ashore and dirt at sea,
Dirt by dark and day,
That is how you win a war—
Leastwise, so they say.
Up and down, and down and up,
Past Cape Sable Isle,
Past Cape Race and past Cape Spear
And earning every mile.

Light ship pounding like a drum,
Deep ship buried green—
Liners sail on wider seas
But never quite as mean.
Snow squalls just off Scatari,
Subs off Sambro Head,
Mines off Newfie—these we count
When we count our dead.
Out of Fundy, past the Gut
Down Conception Bay,
Doubling back before our wake
Scarcely fades away.

Limey and Canadian,
Panamanian, Greek,
This is not a run for those
Who would glory seek
Heroes' crowns get tarnished soon
Underneath the tips;
Ours no moving spectacle
Except of moving ships.
In and out, and out and in,
That's all you're asked to do,
And beef like hell if that's your mood—
But make your rendezvous!

There were times when seamen
Gathered for the fight
When they saw the signal fires
Leaping in the night;
But there'd be no beacons
Where they count the most
If it wasn't for our run
Up and down the coast.
Steel is in the making—
Breton's sky is red—
Dirt and dust and seaman's sweat
Keep those beacons fed.

Maybe deepsea freighters
Sometimes pause to reck
Where they got those brand-new tanks
Stowed on upper deck.
Maybe boys who'll use 'em
Soon to end the war
Will remember they were once
Just Wabana ore—
Dirt ashore and dirt at sea,
Dirt by dark and day,
Until the fire called out the steel
And slag was cast away

• •

THE PEACE

AT THE peace-makers' table these too, must be heard:
Dull, earth-muffled voices, each terrible word
Edged like a sword.

Peace for the living is not enough,
Though fields where the murdered fell like wheat
Grow fat with barley and tall with corn,
The bread will choke us that we eat.
Peace is a greater lure than gold. . . .
From blade to ploughshare we beat the sword,
But the dead have something to say to us
And they must be heard.

They were slain in litters along the way,
They were jerked to death while their hands were tied;
If we are to fashion a way of life,
We must remember how they died,

Paying our debt through our children's sons,
Withholding none of the just increases,
Or seeking to balance their hard new gold
With the old familiar thirty pieces.

R. H. GRENVILLE

• •

THE COLDWELL AND THE CO-OPS

"O CO-OPS, come and walk with us,"
The Coldwell did beseech;
"A pleasant walk, a pleasant talk,
Along the social beach;
Our plans are large enough to give
Handouts to all and each.

"The time has come," the Coldwell said,
"To talk of many things;
Of profits and of income tax
Monops and cartel rings,
Of wages and of prices, too,
And whether wealth has wings.

"I weep for you," the Coldwell said,
"I deeply sympathize."
With sobs and sighs he sorted out
Co-ops of largest size,
And as he gobbled up each one,
He wiped his tearful eyes.

"O dear Coops," the Coldwell said,
"We've had our bit of fun,
Let's all be trotting home again."
But answer came there none;
And this was scarcely odd, because,
He'd swallowed every one.

J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

• •

PIANO RECITAL

IN A concert hall
deliver me
from the inveterate knitter!
Without a qualm
I could cheerfully hit her.

The stirring rhythms
of Bach and Bax
are accompanied by
the steely click clacks
of racing needles—
till fingers fumble
to match a Shostakovitch
t
u
m
b
l
e.

When the artist enchants
with his *Island Spell*,
(Click click, click click
click click, click clack)
Where I'd like to see her
I dare not tell,
(But it pleasantly rhymes
with Maurice Ravel.)

And Debussy's gardens
weep in the rain
as the gal to my left
drops a stitch again.
In a concert hall,
deliver me
from the sock brigade's
cacophony.

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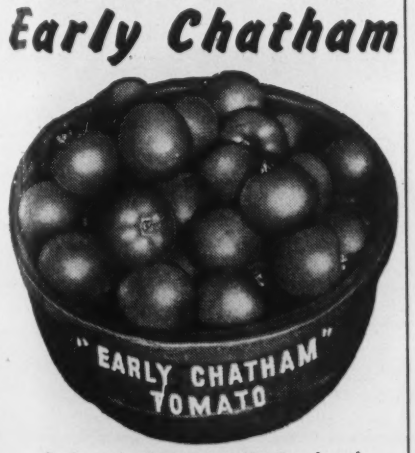

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EATON'S

Replenishment Plan Is Under Way in Britain

By GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Based on the assumption that the Germans will be defeated this year, Mr. Layton says that the broad lines of the economic and political activity in Britain for the next twelve months may be perceived. A Coalition Government has prepared the new social proposals, and even on the nationalization of industry there is no clear-cut division between parties. The program should follow the scale of priorities released by the Government which puts the needs of the people first.

London.

THE year 1939 was Britain's introduction to the second German war, and it was to become known as a phony introduction. 1940 continued for a little the unnaturally accommodating trend of this strange war, but it also saw the Germans sweep across the Low Countries and France, and it saw the epic of Dunkirk. The real story of Britain's war effort begins at this stage. It was the spirit of Dunkirk, a spirit at once inspired and awed, that began, and has sustained, the brilliant record of industrial and agricultural achievement which the Government presented towards the end of 1944 in its memorable White Paper.

1941, 1942 and 1943 were years of mounting production and of accumulating military victories. They bore the legacy of 1940 and were worthy heirs to Dunkirk.

1944 could show no striking upsweeps in output, for it opened in conditions of full employment and maximum productivity per man. When it began, in the full winter of Russian military progress, Britain was producing more per head in her war industry than any other belligerent country, including Germany.

But 1944 saw an equally great thing. There was no falling-off from the high pitch of endeavor, though the war had gone on for a long time, and the people were suffering the disappointment of the high hopes that accompanied the Allied Forces across the Channel into Hitler's Europe.

That must be the verdict on the year which has closed, that it saw the unprecedentedly high level of achievement maintained, in psychological conditions which resisted the influence of destroyed hope, and in physical conditions which were depressed by the advent of the German "weapons of revenge," V1, the flying bomb, and V2, the rocket shell.

1945 will almost certainly be the last year of the European conflict, and it is hard to forecast. The apparent conviction of the Government is that the Germans will be finally defeated by the summer. Hard on that occasion, if not indeed before it, there will be a General Election.

In looking forward to these events, the Stock-Exchange, which is a traditional, though not always accurate, barometer of popular feeling, is disposed to be cautious. Military victory is a great matter, and there will be Mafeking in plenty.

Complexities

But the peace which follows may in itself present difficulties enough, as a problem of what to do with Germany, and must in its implications at home create a multitude of complexities. Whatever the political bias of the Government which rides to office at the Election, the essential problems remain the same, and, what is of infinite significance, the manner of tackling them also remains largely the same.

It is a Coalition Government that

(Continued on Next Page)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Jobs for All After the War?

By P. M. RICHARDS

"JOBS must be found after the war for 4,700,000 workers, nearly 1,000,000 more than before the war," the Minister of Finance told the country in his national radio speech last week. Of course everyone wants to see full employment after the war, since society as a whole, and not only the workers directly concerned, would benefit thereby, and certainly the Government, as an agency of society, has an interest in the attaining or maintaining of full employment. But "jobs must be found"? The word "jobs" suggests working for others, and "must be found" that it is up to someone other than the would-be worker to do the finding. Actually, it is to be hoped that a large proportion of those "jobs" will be created by the workers themselves, in the form of new little businesses, as the result of the existence of opportunities for job-making. A question here is: will such opportunities exist and, if they do, will the work-seekers be enterprising and self-reliant enough to grasp them? We can be certain that the more they are invited to lean on Government the less they will be inclined to stand on their own feet.

No doubt there will be wide agreement with Mr. Ilsley that the Government should not control and direct the entire economy, but that also it should not wait until mass unemployment develops before acting. "What we do believe," Mr. Ilsley said, "is that Government must at all times take a direct interest in the state of employment and that it can, by its economic policies, directly influence the level and regularity of employment. We do not believe that the Government should never resort to a special program of public works as a cure for unemployment. But we do believe that measures designed to stimulate and maintain private employment should be applied to their greatest possible extent first and that direct employment on Government projects should be looked upon as a less desirable alternative."

A Habit of Dependence?

Speaking broadly, that is a reasonable and praiseworthy statement, but this column would like to point out that a healthy, well-functioning system should not need such a stimulant. Any danger in Mr. Ilsley's attitude is not in the indicated readiness of the Government to use measures to increase employment when such increase is needed, but in the possibility that the economy will come to accept Government stimulation and general dependence on Government as the normal instead of abnormal condition.

Apparently most of the Government's postwar planning so far has been on social welfare and make-work schemes; too little consideration has been given to what is, after all, the most essential and most fundamental of all postwar requirements, which is to find out how to make our free enterprise system work well despite the burdens of high taxation and governmental interference and it will assuredly have to carry after the war. Bureaucratic interference is still bureaucratic interference no matter how good the bureaucracy's intentions may be. The individual enterprise can be choked to death by plans designed to advance the common good; this wartime has provided numberless instances of that. Planners often forget that free enterprise, especially in its formative stages, is a tender thing, easily hurt or killed. There will be many fields for the development of new enterprise after the war; we must consciously do our best to see that it has a chance to grow.

Committed to Social Program

The Government of Canada has not accepted responsibility, as the British Government did in a recent White Paper, for the maintenance of a "high and stable level of employment" after the war. But Canada's Government has committed itself and the country to a social welfare program that is likely to break down if there is a severe and prolonged depression. The principles of this program have been approved by all political parties. Thus, even if it does not admit it, a major Government duty in the postwar must be to strive to prevent depression. One means of doing this will be the undertaking of public works projects at the right time, as Mr. Ilsley indicated last week.

Business has much to gain by cooperating wholeheartedly with the Government in this program, which is designed to supplement private enterprise, and much to lose by not doing so. For failure of the program would not result, we may be certain, in a return to complete *laissez faire* enterprise but rather in the development of governmental control and regimentation of production and trade to a degree that would mean the virtual killing of private enterprise. Such a system would be very unlikely to work successfully for Canada over a period of time. Governmental costs of operation seem always to be higher than those of private enterprise, and this country has to depend on foreign markets for the disposal of about one-third of its production. Thus all elements of the nation—certainly not merely businessmen—have an interest in making the present system work.

One result of the war will be that many countries will not have the cash with which to buy from us, and we shall have to finance them. This may be something of a burden in view of our war-strained financial position, but the alternative would be serious unemployment here. It may be advisable to go easy on our own governmental plans for postwar spending, until we see how the overseas trade situation is shaping up.

Antwerp Is Allied Life-line in Present Counter-thrust

Huge quantities of supplies to reinforce Allied armies fighting fiercely to squeeze the enemy out of his Belgian salient are passing through the port of Antwerp, one of the big strategic prizes of the earlier sweep into Holland. The port lies barely 60 miles from the German frontier; has nearly 30 miles of berths, 16 dry docks for ocean-going ships, and quays along the Scheldt for at least three miles. But before we could realize all these fine facilities, so important to the present fighting, it was necessary for the Royal Navy to sweep the Scheldt channel clear of mines. Above: Dutch folk welcome the first mine sweeper at Terneuzen. Below: Crew of British minesweeper pick off floating mines.

Now, Allied ships like this first Liberty ship to enter Antwerp harbor (below) are pouring in reinforcements to support Allied counter-thrusts.

The newly created British Pacific fleet, which Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser will command from his flagship, H.M.S. Howe, will virtually double the heavy sea odds against Japan. Units of this fleet have been operating in Indian waters and covered a series of seaborne raids on Japanese positions on the Mayu peninsula. Ships like these shown escorting landing craft to their objective will play a large part in the Pacific War.

(*Continued from Page 30*)

has prepared what the cynics call a "White Paper Millenium," and both the Right and the Left are committed to the principles of the White Papers on social insurance, full employment, education, and the rest. And, for almost the first time in political history, there is hardly scope for the traditional differences of political view to determine any fundamental difference in the means of achieving the common ends.

Even on the issue of nationalizing industry, which is the major Left program, there is no clear-cut division. The Labor Party does not intend all-out, 100 per cent nationalization, and the Tories have very plainly stated that they do not intend to relax the basic controls instituted in wartime, and which constitute a very large measure of nationalization over a broad section of industry, and over the whole essence of finance.

First Determinant

Therefore, the broad lines of post-war economic and political activity may be perceived, although their particulars are completely obscured. The scale of priorities declared by the Government, in which the needs of the people, notably for houses, come first, are those embraced also by the Government's potential opponents.

The first determinant of the switch-over which 1945 will see from war production (it will be only a partial change, for the Japanese war is not expected to end so soon) will be the need to make houses on the largest possible scale in the shortest possible time, the need to resume the civilian manufacture of clothing, the need for increasing the quantity and variety of food, and of the vast range of "kitchen commodities."

Dovetailed into this resurgence will be the measures necessary for a revival of British exports, and on this, too, there is a large degree of agreement between the Left and Right.

Great Britain's economy, which we may expect to see lifted from the great strain of the European war in 1945, must in this year embark upon a four or five-year scheme for the replenishment of what the war has consumed, the reconstruction of what the war has destroyed. It will be no easy task, and he would be a rash prophet who would say how far the process will have been carried by the time the bells ring out again, for 1946.

But this much is certain; it is not only among the war years that 1945 will be momentous, taking its historic place with 1940 as a turning point for humanity, but also it will have a claim to rank among the determining years for the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

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Company Reports

Royal Bank

THE Royal Bank of Canada, in its annual statement for the year ended November 30, 1944, reports profits at $3,812,184, equal to $1.09 per share on its new split stock, compared with $3,426,289, or 98 cents in the previous 12 months on the same basis. Profits were exclusive of refundable portion of taxes. Taxes were $2,127,214 against $1,966,357. After deductions, the sum of $432,184 was carried forward versus $556,289. Profit and loss accounts amounted to $4,247,671, compared with $3,815,487.

Total assets reached the highwater mark of $1,790,251,802 against $1,509,097,571. Deposits rose $277,000,000 to the record figure of $1,676,884,696. Deposits by the public were $1,400,096,883, an increase of approximately $250,000,000.

Liquid assets are listed at $1,377,849,205 versus $1,104,703,439 and the bank's liabilities to the public were 81.62 per cent, compared with 78.09 per cent.

Current loans in Canada were $261,024,287 against $277,921,237, a decrease of $16,896,950. Loans outside Canada were $23,000,000 higher at $79,117,420.

Bank of Toronto

THE 89th annual balance sheet of the Bank of Toronto for the year ending November 30, 1944, shows an increase of $34,543,146 in deposits from the public which total $221,010,261. Non-interest-bearing deposits are up $4,914,546 and interest-bearing deposits are higher by $29,598,600, notwithstanding the heavy withdrawals again made by depositors for investment in Victory Loan bonds. Government deposits show an increase of $7,050,529.

Liquid assets amount to $234,251,759, an increase of $42,586,928, and are equal to 82.94 per cent of all liabilities to the public. Total assets amount to $302,040,301, having increased $41,956,832.

Dominion securities which mature within two years are up $2,859,704, while those of a slightly longer date are higher by $39,397,062. Other securities are up $1,208,073, a net increase during the year of $43,464,840. Loans at $68,463,342 are higher by $2,802,370.

After making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, an appropriation of $250,000 for staff pension fund and paying dominion income taxes of $687,965, net profits amount to $1,146,271, an increase of $66,463.

Depreciation of $150,000 on bank premises has been provided, and after paying the regular dividend, $396,271 has been carried forward to profit and loss account which now stands at $1,486,609.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

B. N. G., Hamilton, Ont.—Yes, I think CROWN CORK & SEAL shares are a reasonable buy for income at around present price levels. At the $2 annual dividend rate, which has been maintained since the beginning of 1941, the current yield is 5.2 per cent. Earnings per share, exclusive of refundable tax, were $2.22 in 1943, $2.27 in 1942 and $3.03 in 1941. Working capital at the end of 1943 was $938,073, up from $679,662 at the close of 1941. Results for 1944 are not, of course, yet available, but it is understood that they have been good. Postwar prospects appear definitely favorable.

H. L., Toronto, Ont.—I think shares of MALGA PORCUPINE GOLD MINES hold speculative possibilities. It is estimated that between 70,000 and 80,000 tons of ore have been indicated by previous diamond drilling and a large drilling program is now planned to ascertain the extent of the four zones reported to carry gold values. The sinking of a three-compartment shaft and underground work has also been recommended but this will have to await the postwar period. The grade of ore from a test run at the Buffalo Ankerite mill should run between $10 and $12, a good commercial grade, and it seems reasonable that further work should add to the present indicated tonnage. The location of the property, which consists of 471 acres, is favorable for power and transportation. Finances are reported arranged to carry out the development program outlined by the company's engineers.

C. W. G., Woodstock, Ont.—Yes, you are correct. The answer in question was in error, having been written before the dividend was declared. The directors of YOUNG-DAVIDSON MINES declared a dividend of 1½ cents per share late in Nov., payable Dec. 23, to shareholders of record on Dec. 7. This compares with four cents paid in 1943. Although the stock is not listed, I am informed market quotations during 1944 have been more or less consistent, the present market being 30 to 33 cents per share.

W. J. W., Halifax, N.S.—Dividend arrears on the preferred stock of ONTARIO SILKNIT LTD. may be eliminated if a proposal for rearranging the company's capital structure is approved at a special general meeting of stockholders to be held Jan. 18. The plan proposed would replace the present 7 per cent cumulative preferred of $100 par by $40 par 5 per cent first secured bonds, one share of new $40 par 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, and two common shares of $5 par value. By the plan the present preferred shareholder's return would be increased from $3 annual dividends paid for the past four years to the equivalent of $4 a share, besides which he will receive about one-third of the common stock equity.

N. R. G., North Bay, Ont. — The mill at HOYLE GOLD MINES east of Pamour in the Porcupine camp, was destroyed by fire in 1943. While the Hoyle orebodies are low grade, they are large and lend themselves to most economical mining and there were indications of a satisfactory operation under normal conditions. In the middle of 1943 ore reserves were estimated at 1,200,000 tons averaging .105 oz. gold per ton. It is proposed to reopen as soon as possible and financing has been arranged, but extensive mine development is planned to place in sight sufficient ore to warrant construction of a mill having a capacity of 1,500 tons or more. Officials state that from past production experience it would be useless to consider resuming on the old scale of 550-600 tons daily with a hope of paying back the present investment and the additional capital needed to build the mill. A reorganization of the company has been approved and consideration for the transfer of its assets to a new corporation, Hoyle Mining Company Limited, is $1,000,000 principal amount of notes. The new company has an authorized capitalization of 1,500,000 non-voting preference shares, and 3,500,000 common shares, all without par value, and is authorized to issue $1,500,000, 1½% convertible notes maturing September 1, 1946. Stockholders are to receive $1 of notes for each five shares they possess. Ventures Limited is to accept $1 of notes for each of Hoyle Gold's demand notes, which it holds, the amount having been $352,545 at the date of the agreement. An arrangement has been made with Ventures for additional financing.

W.N.C., Brockville, Ont.—Yes, progress is being made by A. J. FREIMAN LTD. The payment on Jan. 1, 1945, of a dividend of $1.50 on account of arrears in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock makes the fourth such payment applicable to 1944 earnings, bringing total payments for the year to $12, made up of $6 on regular account and $6 on arrears. Previously the full $6 annual rate was paid from 1941 to 1943 inclusive after a lapse from 1937 to 1940 inclusive. The latest payment reduces arrears still outstanding to $19.50 per share. Earnings of the company, which operates a department store in Ottawa, have shown a rising tendency in recent years in reflection of the war-swollen public purchasing power. In 1943 gross profit was $1,739,587 as compared with

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Buy or Sell?

BY HARUSPEX

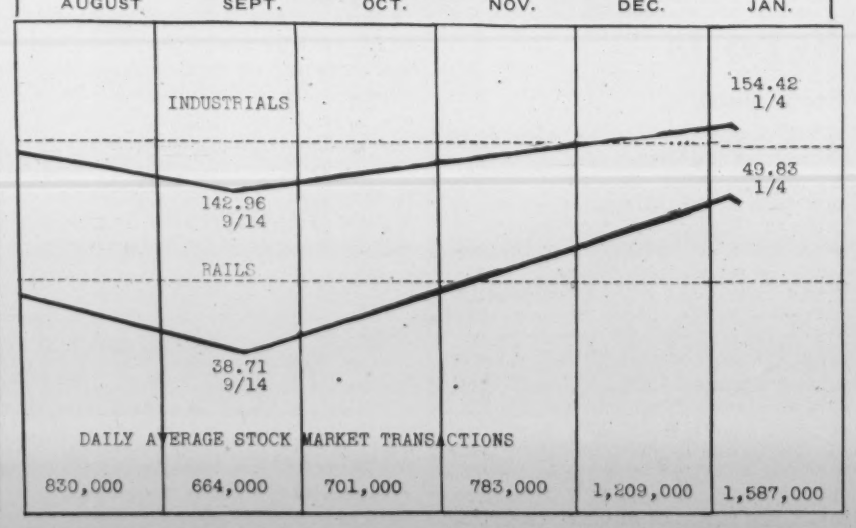
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Eisenhower, some weeks back, stated that his strategy was to force the Germans to commit their maximum power west of the Rhine. Allied air power could then destroy the bridges in the rear, cut off retreat, and ultimately destroy the enemy forces. Subsequently, the Germans have acted as desired but in substantially greater force than was anticipated. Furthermore, hazy weather has materially lessened the effectiveness of the Allies' air arm, thus further altering the tactical picture as originally conceived. The situation has thus been distinctly changed as concerns the time-table of the war. Whereas the Allies had hoped to be across the Rhine and into interior Germany by spring, it may now take until spring to reach the Rhine, and until summer to effectively pass it. There is always the chance, of course, that the initial strategy may be accomplished on schedule, but it now seems an outside chance.

By the apparent lengthening of the European war the stock market has been afforded a further interval in which relatively high war earnings seem reasonably assured and thus subject to exploitation, price-wise. This could well mean a continuation of strength into mid-February, or possibly March. In the course of this move, the Dow-Jones industrial average could achieve the 160/165 objective previously alluded to herein. This would represent an advance over a twenty-month interval, of some ten per cent above the July 1943 peak, which compares with a run of some fifty-eight per cent for the fifteen-month advance from April 1942 to July 1943. The relative inability of prices, since July 1943, to make progress, plus the high volume of shares being traded, furnishes evidence, in our opinion, of broad distribution and suggests that long-term investors on strength, should lean to the selling rather than the buying side.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

WAR CALLS FOR THRIFT

When the government war-time programme calls for money, be prepared. Be in a position to write your cheque. Have a balance in your savings account constantly growing. Open an account with the Canada Permanent and make deposits regularly and systematically.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $61,000,000

Penmans Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of January, 1945:

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (1½%), payable on the 1st day of February to Shareholders of record of the 12th day of January, 1945.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of February to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of January, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

Montreal, January 4, 1945. C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

$1,508,350 for 1942 and $1,264,342 for 1941 and earnings on the preferred stock, despite the higher rate of taxes, amounted to $12.09 per share as compared with $10.03 per share reported for 1942, $12.14 earned in 1941, $7.48 for 1940 and $5.51 per share for 1939. However, of the 1943 net income, $3.42 per share represented the refundable portion of excess profits taxes, leaving retained net income of $8.67 per share. Net working capital was increased from $1,094,552 to $1,164,853 in 1943 and current assets at the end of 1943 included cash of $286,331 and War loan bonds of $254,450. Mortgages payable were reduced from $436,850 to $308,625 in the latest year. There are 8,771 shares of preferred stock outstanding, followed by 85,000 shares of no par common.

P. A. B., Vancouver, B.C.—A policy of intermittent milling was forced upon SHEEP CREEK GOLD MINES in 1943 to conform the scale of operations to the supply of available workers. This has of necessity reduced the output of gold but the company has nevertheless been able to maintain production at a profit, and operation of the wholly-owned subsidiary, Zincton Mines, has proven successful. In the fiscal year ended May 31, net profit of Sheep Creek was 4.72 cents per share, but this did not include the net earnings of $279,126 by Zincton. Ore reserves at the gold property are 100,397 tons, while at the zinc-silver-lead producer they are 170,375 tons, and no tonnage is included here for ore indicated by surface drilling. The present yield is better than 11%, three cents a quarter having been distributed in 1944. The annual report stated that all dividends to that time had come from the Sheep Creek Gold Mines, Zincton not having then contributed. If a favorable decision is received from the Government on Zincton's tax problem, and the demand for base metals continues, it is hoped Zincton production will enable this company to continue with regular dividends during the period when the labor supply for gold mines is so definitely curtailed. Working capital of Sheep Creek and the subsidiary is $1,077,847, which is in excess of 57 cents per share of stock outstanding. The company has another silver, lead, zinc property, as well as a gold-silver mine and continues to search for new properties. The shares should have speculative possibilities for the postwar period.

Maple Leaf Gardens Limited

OPERATIONS of amusement companies reflect national income and public purchasing power and the business of Maple Leaf Gardens Limited in late years has given evidence of this. While the current high national income is predicated on a wartime economy, government efforts in the postwar period will be directed to maintaining employment and providing employment for those discharged from the armed forces. Maintenance of employment on a large scale will result in the maintenance of public purchasing power, a portion of which will be spent on amusement. Directorate of Maple Leaf Gardens is one of the most imposing of Canadian companies and under the direction of the Board the company has materially improved its financial position by a very substantial reduction in debt to add to the equity of the common shareholder. No dividends have as yet been paid on the common shares, but earnings are sufficient and the financial position such that a dividend could be declared any time directors feel warranted in doing so.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1943, inclusive of $15,055 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, of $89,738 was equal to 94c per common share. The previous year's net of $90,603, including $4,427 refundable tax, was equal to $1.06 per share. Despite the heavy increase in income taxes of late years, net profits in the past two fiscal periods have run slightly ahead of the 1938 figure of $87,720. Earned surplus has increased from $136,404 in 1936 to $260,448 in 1943.

In financing the construction of the Gardens the company was handicapped by the depression of the early 1930's and in addition to the first mortgage bonds issued other mortgage debt and notes. All the secondary indebtedness was paid off some years ago and the first mortgage bonds, issued in an original amount of $750,000, had been reduced to $80,000 at October 31, 1943, and the liquid position of that date would indicate retirement of the balance at an early date. Net working capital at October 31, 1943, of $175,560 was an increase from $30,991 at the corresponding date in 1938, and in the same period cash increased from $55,295 to $175,632 and investment from $11,880 to $50,000.

Outstanding capital at October 31,1943, consisted of 79,218 shares of 7% non-cumulative participating redeemable preference stock of $10 par value and 36,779 common shares of no par value. The preference stock has priority to a non-cumulative dividend of 70c per share per annum and to a maximum participating dividend of 30c a share, on the basis of 10c per share when dividends in any year are paid between $1 and $2 a share on the common, an additional 10c when dividends of between $2 and $3 are paid on the common and to the maximum of 30c when dividends exceed $3 in any year on the common. The preference shares are callable at $12 on 60 days notice and the company has the right to purchase shares for redemption in the market at a price not exceeding the redemption price.

An initial dividend of 35c per share was paid on the preference stock October 15, 1935, with a similar distribution October 1936, 50c October 1937; 70c October 1938, 1939, and 1940; 40c October 1941 and 1942 and 70c October 1943 and 1944. No dividends have been paid to date on the common.

Maple Leaf Gardens Limited was incorporated with an Ontario charter in 1931 to acquire the franchise of the Toronto Maple Leafs in the National Hockey League and to construct a sports arena in Toronto. The arena has a seating capacity of 12,500 people for hockey and 16,000 for various other attractions.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low
1944	15	10	$0.94-a	15.9	10.6
1943	8½	6¼	0.94-a	9.0	6.6
1942	7	5	1.06-b	6.7	4.7
1941	8¾	7	0.20-d	—	—
1940	10	6¾	0.14	71.4	48.2
1939	8	3⅛	0.70	11.4	4.5
Average 1939-1943				15.9	10.6
Approximate current Average				15.9	

a—For the fiscal year ended October 31, 1943 and includes 42c. per share refundable tax.
b—Includes 6c. a share refundable tax.
d—Deficit.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Fiscal Year Oct. 31	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$ 89,738-x	$ 90,603-x	$ 48,136	$ 60,466	$ 81,190	$ 87,720
Surplus	260,448	241,218	179,079	161,192	162,141	136,404
Current Assets	284,348	313,322	198,084	146,691	86,138	99,041
Current Liabilities	108,788	156,357	110,516	109,974	81,217	68,050
Net Working Capital	175,560	186,965	87,568	36,717	4,921	30,991
Cash	175,632	231,138	145,683	91,626	50,217	55,295
Investments	50,000	50,000	—	14,850	—	11,880

x—Includes $15,055 refundable tax 1943 and $4,427, 1942.

Investments

G. TOWER FERGUSSON & Co.

Established 1888

MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

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Edmonton

Gateway to the Peace River Country

Capital of the Province of Alberta, the City of Edmonton is the distributing centre for a rich agricultural area including the Peace River Valley.

Edmonton airport is of leading importance both in wartime and in prospective post war air transportation developments due to the strategic location of the city in relation to northern air routes to Asia.

Reduced debenture debt, increased tax collections and population are features of the City's record during the past five years.

New Issue

City of Edmonton 3½% Bonds

Due February 1st, 1953-1957

Prices: to yield 3.40%

Descriptive circular and information regarding the redemption of the presently outstanding City of Edmonton Bonds gladly furnished upon request.

36 King Street West
Toronto 1
Telephone: Elgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Suggestions for January Investment

OUR Investment Booklet for January is now ready for mailing. This issue contains a review of the new issue market in 1944.

Copies are available upon request.

Write, or telephone WAverley 3681

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

15 King Street West, Toronto

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 232

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1945 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st February next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th December 1944. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

S. M. Wedd
General Manager

Toronto, 20th December 1944

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 62

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special Dividend of Nine dollars and sixty-two and one-half cents ($9.62½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable January 11, 1945 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on January 4, 1945. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, January 4, 1945

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 63

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and sixty-two and one-half cents ($1.62½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable February 1, 1945 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on January 13, 1945. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, January 4, 1945

ABOUT INSURANCE

More Light Needed on the Merits of Insurance as a Private Enterprise

By GEORGE GILBERT

When a municipality or a province or the federal government proposes to set up an insurance scheme of any kind, it does not meet with general opposition if the public consider the plan a sound one and one that will result in a saving in the cost of their protection.

What should be made better known is that while temporary savings might be shown under such a scheme, by loading part or all of the initial expense on the general taxpayers, nothing would be gained in the long run, as government operation of commercial undertakings is more costly than private operation.

THOSE engaged in all branches of the business—fire, life, casualty and marine—are coming to realize the importance and the need of bringing about a better understanding of the advantages of the present private enterprise competitive system of insurance over any government monopolistic insurance scheme that could be set up. Although it is true that the insurance principle is now deeply rooted in our economic system and will survive in some form, whether it will survive as a private enterprise or as a government undertaking will depend upon what the public think will best serve their own interests.

Thus when proposals are brought forward for government intervention in the insurance field or for the nationalization of any branch of the business, public opinion in favor of or against such a project will depend upon whether the masses of the people consider that such a change would be in their own interest or not. While they may be satisfied that the business at present is soundly managed, it does not follow that they will oppose any change that is represented as ensuring a much more economical administration and a consequent material reduction in cost. Many business men, who firmly believe that no government could carry on their particular enterprise as efficiently or as economically or at as low a cost to the public as they can, seem to cherish the delusion that the government is qualified to do so in the case of a highly technical undertaking like insurance.

Anomalous Attitude

It is anomalous that business men, who would consider it preposterous to suggest that the government should take over their business in order to effect a saving in costs to the public, should advocate the setting up of municipal insurance or government health or life insurance schemes for the same purpose.

With respect to their own undertakings, most business men are thoroughly convinced that no government, either municipal, provincial or federal, could carry them on as well as they can with their experience and knowledge after years of training and study, and that any saving in cost which the government might be able to show for a while could only be effected by loading part or all of the expenses of operation on the general taxpayers. But many of these business men evidently do not take the same view about the government entry into the insurance field, though a government is no better qualified to conduct an insurance business than it is to carry on any other commercial undertaking.

If this fundamental truth were more fully realized by business men and the public generally, there would be little or no demand for government intervention in the insurance industry or in any other industry in which there is no monopoly and in which the people are protected against unreasonable rates because of the competition which exists and because of the public safeguards which are placed about the operations of the industry.

Plenty of Competition

Often the statement is made that while there is competition between companies and companies and between agents and agents for business, there is practically no competition as to insurance rates. But the fact is that there is plenty of competition in all branches of the insurance business both in the matter of rates and in the matter of coverage between stock and mutual institutions, tariff and non-tariff companies, reciprocals and Lloyd's underwriters.

Those who have to do with the placing of insurance to any extent are well aware of the keen competition which prevails in the business and which is operating all the time to bring down rates and also to broaden the coverage granted under insurance contracts. It should not be overlooked that this trend will continue, with the public reaping the benefit, only so long as insurance is maintained as a private competitive enterprise, and that it will come to an end in any branch of the business if that branch is taken over and operated as a government monopoly, when, the incentive of competition being removed, the public will have to be satisfied with the rates and coverage as fixed by the government.

It is only in so far as the public are led to believe that government operation of any industry will result in a saving in costs will they be in favor of such a change, as they do not want more bureaucratic control of their affairs if eventually they are going to be worse instead of better off as a result. In connection with the proposed government health insurance plan, it has been stated by a prominent medical authority that under it the people would get worse medical care than they do at present, and also that they would pay more for it because of the army of government employees that would be necessary to operate such a scheme.

Diffusion of Information

It would seem that a wider dissemination of information about the merits of the private competitive system of insurance and the value of its services and comparative costs is needed if the public are to have the material upon which to base sound opinions on insurance questions, and if further government interference or intrusion in the insurance field is to be avoided. Enlightenment of the public is needed on the history of the various government and municipal insurance schemes which have been put into effect in Canada and elsewhere as a substitute for insurance by private institutions.

Theoretically there may appear to be no reason why a government should not engage in insurance business or any other enterprise in order to provide an improved service at lower cost to the people. But that is not what happens, and from a practical standpoint nothing is gained, because everybody knows that government operation of any undertaking is not as economical as private operation, so that the end result is higher cost and less efficient management and service than that provided under a private competitive system by those engaged in the business as a means of livelihood.

As a big business, insurance is faced with the danger of political exploitation by bureaucrats who are anxious to bring under their administration the accumulated billions of insurance assets, and who assert that government officials could handle these funds much more advantageously than those now charged with this responsibility. Such a statement has no foundation in fact, and the public should be told why in language that they will understand. As a matter of fact, the interests of those who are the beneficial owners of practically all these accumulated funds — the policyholders—would be adversely affected to a serious extent by any such change, as the bigger the business becomes the more the successful administration of its affairs depends upon those technically qualified insurance experts who by their enterprise and ability have made insurance one of the soundest and biggest institutions now furnishing an indispensable service to the public.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to know the capitalization of two insurance companies and their assets and liabilities in Canada. One is the Great American Indemnity Company and the other is the Metropolitan Casualty Company of New York. Any information you can let me have along this line will be appreciated.

—W. G. D., Windsor, Ont.

Great American Indemnity Company, with head office at New York and Canadian head office at Montreal, has an authorized, subscribed and paid up capital of $2,000,000. It was incorporated in 1926, and has been doing business in this country since October 30, 1931. It is regularly licensed here and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $437,810 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At the end of 1943 its total assets in Canada were $577,088 and its total liabilities, $123,454, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $453,634.

Metropolitan Casualty Company of New York, with Canadian head office at Toronto, has an authorized capital of $2,500,000, with $1,500,000 subscribed and paid up. It was incorporated in 1874, and has been doing business in this country since April 4, 1925. It is regularly licensed here and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $564,350 for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. At the end of 1943 its total assets in Canada were $694,506, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $320,551, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $373,955. Both companies are in a strong financial position and safe to insure with.

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Editor, About Insurance:

Can you furnish me with information about an American company called the Buffalo Insurance Company? What I would like to know is the extent of the business it does in this country and the amount of its

(*Continued on Page* 35)

This Flaming WORLD

Not all fires are in Europe! The ANNUAL fire loss in Canada and the United States is about $400,000,000!

PROPERTY OWNERS NEED PROTECTION

The specialized service and advertising aids offered by

"THE TWO CANADIANS"

are of great value to Agents in selling Fire and Casualty insurance.

The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
The CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO.
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

Established 1809
CANADA'S OLDEST INSURANCE COMPANY
THE HALIFAX INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital—$2,000,000.00
HEAD OFFICE HALIFAX, N.S.
Supervisory Office—8 King St. W.—Toronto

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

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ESTABLISHED 1906
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NEW YORK
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The personnel and assets of this Company are behind the business, men, women and property owners of this country. It is important that your Property Damage and Business Interruption Insurance contracts are 100% effective *before* a loss occurs. This is the objective of our Agents and this Company.

A Message

It is very important that Business Interruption Insurance be placed on a sound basis insofar as the insurable amount is concerned.

Ask our agents for our worksheet, compiled especially to arrive at correct insurable amounts.

The cost of Business Interruption Insurance for one year is most likely to be less than the recovery for one day's suspension of business—DON'T GAMBLE.

36% of our entire assets are in Government War Bonds.

TORONTO GENERAL AGENTS:
Armstrong, DeWitt & Crossin, Ltd., Toronto Murphy, Love, Hamilton & Bascom, Toronto
WESTERN MANAGERS: Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Ltd., Winnipeg
PROVINCIAL AGENTS:
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Frank R. and Geo. E. Fairweather, Limited
HALIFAX
Alfred J. Bell & Co. Limited
VANCOUVER
Vancouver Mortgage Corporation Ltd.

A BOARD COMPANY USE OUR FACILITIES FREELY

(Continued from Page 34)

assets in Canada for the protection of Canadian policyholders. Is it an old-established company?

—F. D. S., Victoria, B.C.

Buffalo Insurance Company, with head office at Buffalo, NY., and Canadian head office at Vancouver, B.C., was incorporated in 1867, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since October 25, 1939. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $120,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At December 31, 1943, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were $150,155, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $11,038, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $139,117. In 1943 its total income in Canada was $13,884, made up of: net fire premiums written, $10,626; interest, dividends, etc., $3,258. Its total expenditure in Canada was $6,711, made up of: net fire losses incurred, $94; taxes, $364; commission and brokerage, $4,581; other expenses, $194. The company showed an underwriting gain in Canada for the year of $5,019. Canadian policyholders are amply protected, and the company is safe to insure with.

FIDELITY
Insurance Company
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Consult your Agent or Broker as you would your Doctor or Lawyer

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
Company
TORONTO

The Wawanēsa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $4,382,095.84
Surplus - - - - - - 2,431,602.73
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Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
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Fifth on the Continent

SATURDAY NIGHT carries nearly 3 times as much advertising as does any other national periodical of general appeal in the Dominion. It is one of only five periodicals of this character on the entire continent carrying over one million lines of advertising. These periodicals are Life, Saturday Evening Post, Time, Colliers Weekly and Saturday Night.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Canada Can Expect Much Larger Gold Production After War

By JOHN M. GRANT

GOLD continues the most important product in point of value of Canada's mines but the estimated output for 1944 was the lowest since 1931. Production last year was valued at $111,090,749 as compared with $140,575,088 in the previous 12 months and $186,390,281 in 1942; in fact, the 1944 output is not much more than half of what it was a few years ago, due largely to the manpower shortage. Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia retained their positions as the leading gold producing provinces. Ontario and Quebec both produced 20% less gold than in the previous year; Manitoba and Saskatchewan mines were down 26%; British Columbia showed a reduction of 21%; the Northwest Territories produced 65% less, and gold recovered from the placers of the Yukon was lower by 41%. Notwithstanding this reduction in output, the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, points out that considerable prospecting activity was evidenced in Ontario, Quebec and the North West Territories. Much new ground was staked; diamond drilling was very active, and when hostilities cease Canada can look forward to a wider range and increased production of gold.

•

Canada's total mineral production was valued at $482,260,463 in 1944, according to a preliminary estimate by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch. This is a decrease of $45,686,000 or 8.6% from the previous year and the lowest for five years, and reflects not only the serious labor situation, but also a slackening of the demand for some of the strategic minerals. The reduction was principally in the metals group. The total value of all metals produced was $307,336,217, a decrease of $49,476,000, or 14%. On the other hand the total of the fuels group increased 10% to $99,375,445, mainly accounted for by the increased price for coal. The industrial minerals total was down 12% to $34,201,000. Many of these minerals showed an increase over the previous year, but not large enough to offset the drop in asbestos production. Structural materials showed little change in the overall aggregate.

•

Declines were shown in the output of all the leading base metals last year. Production of nickel and zinc increased each year from 1939 to 1943, copper reached its peak in 1940 and lead in 1942, but shortage of labor is reflected in the outputs for 1944. Production of the principal base metals, which includes the smelter output plus the recoverable metal in ores exported, decreased as follows: copper five per cent; lead 32%; nickel five per cent and zinc eight per cent. There was very little change in the production of refined copper and nickel; refined zinc decreased approximately 20% but zinc in ores exported showed an increase. The 1944 production of magnesium shows an increase of 50% over 1943.

•

Average monthly employment in Canadian gold mines during 1943 was 19,021 and during the first nine months of 1944 averaged 17,000. The average number employed in base metal mining, smelting and refining in 1943 was 31,443 and during the first nine months of 1944, stood at 29,624.

•

Of noteworthy interest last year was the first production of thallium in the Dominion. Thallium is a rare soft white metallic element used in alloys and glass-making. About 128 pounds of the metal was produced at the Flin Flon plant of the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. Value of the metal produced was set at $1,690. Experimental shipments of ore containing tantalum, a rare metal used for incandescent filament in electric lamps, were made from the North West Territories in 1944.

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Out of 181 issues dealt in on the Toronto Stock Exchange during 1944 there were advances in 131, declines in 44, while six remain unchanged. This compares with 169 issues dealt in during 1943 of which 144 advanced, 20 declined and five held unchanged. In 1943, 41 stocks, including the shares of 18 producing gold mines, made net gains of 100 per cent or more. In 1944 only 19 stocks doubled their price and none of these could be called regular gold producers. Outstanding in the 1944 list were Giant Yellowknife with a gain of $6.85 from the listing point of $2.30; Ventures which climbed

(Continued on Page 36)

NEW DIRECTOR GREAT-WEST LIFE

W. A. MATHER

W. A. Mather was appointed a director of The Great-West Life Assurance Company at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, January 2. He fills the vacancy on the Board caused by the death of M. F. Christie.

Mr. Mather is Vice-President, Western Lines, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company which he joined in 1908 on graduation from McGill University. He is a director of The Calgary and Edmonton Corporation and a member of the Winnipeg Committee of The Royal Trust Company of Montreal.

Partisan successes in Albania are partly due to the cooperation of British Commandos. Some of them are seen here landing along the Adriatic.

FOR SALE
Converted Yacht
H.M.C.S. "RENARD"

High speed twin screw vessel, 225' over-all, 21' beam, 322 tons displacement. High tensile galvanized steel hull. Parsons turbines, Normand water tube express type boilers, mechanical atomizing type oil burners. Originally designed by Cox and Stevens for Commodore Vanderbilt. Completely equipped throughout. Inspection through War Assets Corporation, branch office, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

A certified cheque or bank draft in the amount of 10% of the Bid, and made payable to the War Assets Corporation should be forwarded with the Bid to the secretary, War Assets Corporation, Montreal by registered mail in an envelope marked "Tender for H.M.C.S. Renard". Bids close Jan. 29th, 1945 at twelve o'clock noon.

WAR ASSETS CORPORATION
1212 Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal
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Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
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OH, YES, MRS. SMITH!
DOES THE W.P.T.B. SET YOUR PRICES FOR EVERY NEW LINE?
NO! I DO THAT MYSELF!
...BUT, HOW CAN YOU?
BY FOLLOWING THE PRICING PRIMER!
WHAT'S THAT?
THIS PAMPHLET! IT TELLS ME HOW TO PRICE ALL MY LINES!
IT'S JUST A SAMPLE OF HOW THINGS ARE BEING SIMPLIFIED FOR RETAILERS. WE APPRECIATE THE HELP AND DO OUR BEST TO CO-OPERATE

AN ENDLESS CHAIN

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board is making things easier for the retailers. They, in turn, are doing their best to help you. Are *you* co-operating? If prices are out of line, check! The success of the whole economic system depends on every link in the chain. Let's pull as *one!*

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 35*)

$6.17½ from the starting point of $5.95 and B.E.A.R., with a gain of $1.46 from the starting point of 36 cents.

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Gold shares again dominated trading on the mining section of the Toronto Stock Exchange last year, and activity was the greatest since the commencement of the war. The majority of the shares experiencing the largest volume of trading were either prospective producers or non-producers. Of the year's 30 most active stocks all were golds with the exception of Lake Dufault and Steep Rock. Astoria headed the active list with over 7,000,000 shares changing hands; B.E.A.R., was second, with 6,400,000 and Bidgood which was the top trader in 1943, had just over 6,000,000 shares. Aumaque had 4,666,160 while Aubelle, Negus, Coin Lake Wiltsey-Coghlan and Wasa Lake all exceeded 3,000,000 shares.

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Shares of Golden Manitou Mines were recently listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The property of 1,750 acres in Bourlamaque township, Quebec, went into production in August 1942. The mill has a capacity of 1,000 tons and production to October 31, 1944, was valued at $3,765,388. Company's profit in the first 10 months of last year, after taxes, but before provision for depreciation and amortization of preliminary development was $427,702 as compared with $696,296 in the whole of 1943. Authorized capitalization is 3,500,000 shares of which 3,000,007 are outstanding. In addition there is an issue of general mortgage 6% bonds, due December 1st, 1946, amounting to $425,000. A new contract was recently entered into covering sale of the company's zinc concentrates for three years from January 1, 1945.

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In co-operation with the Prospectors and Developers Association, the University of Toronto is offering a special course of lectures in prospecting to commence February 2 and will continue to March 29. Lectures of two hours' duration will be given three evenings and one afternoon per week. The subjects will be geology, including map reading, mineralogy, chemistry, sampling for assay, explosives, drilling, trenching, panning, test-pitting, mining law, financing, agreements, formation of syndicates, options and contracts and map making.

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A program of diamond drilling is to commence immediately at Richmac Gold Mines which is located immediately north of Cochenour Willans in the Red Lake area. The drilling will be done from the ice and a campaign was recommended by E. K. Fockler consulting engineer, who examined the property a few years ago. A financing arrangement has been made and already $10,000 placed in the treasury.

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An information office for the benefit of the Val d'Or and Malartic districts has been opened by the Quebec Department of Mines, at the mine school, about midway between the two localities. Miners' certificates will be sold here as well as blueprints of townships showing claims in good standing. Geological maps, various publications issued by the Department, as well as information concerning land opened for staking will be available and the new office should be of considerable benefit to prospectors and mining men.

CANADA'S VETERANS

Their Post-War Opportunities

This is the tenth of a series of advertisements to inform the people of Canada of plans to re-establish men and women of the armed forces. To get the full details save and read every advertisement.

For complete information write for the booklet, "Back to Civil Life."

A Worthwhile Work For All Canadians —

THE COMMUNITY'S SHARE IN RE-ESTABLISHMENT

This is the final advertisement in the series dealing with Canada's plans for the re-establishment of its men and women in the armed forces. Previous statements have told of the Canadian legislation, and have outlined the opportunities open after discharge to the men and women in uniform. Cash grants paid on discharge have been reviewed and service men and women have been advised how they may take advantage of the post-discharge program. It is important that these things be understood fully, not only by those in the Navy, Army and Air Force, but also by all citizens of Canada.

ALL HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY

The problem of re-establishment, however, can not be solved alone by Parliament providing machinery and financing. Neither can it be solved merely by the men and women in uniform taking advantage of that machinery and that financing. To be fully successful the Canadian plan for returning its fighting forces to civilian life needs and must have the full support of all. It needs support from employers, and the help of organized labour, skilled trades and other workers. It needs, above all, the help of the communities from which these men and women come.

PLANS ARE WIDESPREAD

As has been outlined, the Canadian plan for re-establishment is so all-embracing that it has been described as the most complete of any of the United Nations. There are cash grants at discharge, coupled with the war service gratuity and re-establishment credit. There is protection against illness and unemployment, and pensions for those disabled as a result of service. Wide opportunity is provided for state financed training either on the vocational or university level, with assistance in financing a business or in returning to farms and commercial fishing. The home owning provisions are generous—and because Canada throughout the war, has guarded against inflation and has financed soundly, all this monetary assistance is worth one hundred cents on the dollar. Canadians who have served will return to a nation sound financially.

MANY ARE HELPING NOW

Already government authorities are receiving a great deal of voluntary assistance. Veterans' organizations, such as the Canadian Legion, the Canadian Corps Association, the War Amputations of Canada, the Army and Navy Veterans, and others are rendering magnificent service. Canadian service clubs, and women's organizations are doing excellent work. Several hundred communities across Canada have formed volunteer committees to aid with the community problems of re-establishment, but there is need for many of these.

THE FUNCTIONS OF VOLUNTEER COMMITTEES

Volunteer Citizens Committees are set up under a government order-in-council. They are an official part of the Canadian re-establishment machinery. In a broad sense their function is to assist in the community re-establishment problems. These vary in different centres, but in a general sense the committees:

1. Organize home coming receptions for veterans.
2. Give local publicity to the re-establishment program.
3. Give advice and counsel to veterans on their re-establishment problems.
4. Assist in securing employment.
5. Advise the government on policies and on local problems.

These, however, are only highlights of the work which can be done, for the field is wide and the work is well worthwhile.

HOW TO ORGANIZE

In many communities where Volunteer Citizens' Committees have been formed, initial leadership has been provided by municipal authorities and veterans' organizations. Usually service clubs, business men and other community bodies have been invited to assist. The co-operation and aid of government authorities is available, for the problem of community re-establishment is regarded as a most important part of the work. If your community has not already formed a volunteer citizens' committee, full details and assistance may be secured by writing to the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

VETERANS' WELFARE OFFICERS ARE STATIONED IN KEY CENTRES THROUGHOUT CANADA. THEY ARE THE FRIENDS OF EX-SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN. IT IS THEIR DUTY TO ADVISE AND ASSIST ALL EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL WITH THEIR RE-ESTABLISHMENT PROBLEMS. IF THERE IS ANYTHING ABOUT THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM WHICH YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND CONSULT YOUR NEAREST VETERANS' WELFARE OFFICER.

Published under the authority of Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, Minister of

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

★ SEND THIS ADVERTISEMENT TO SOME MAN OR WOMAN OVERSEAS.

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